FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SPEECHES REPORTED AT CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

Indra Address

AU231855 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Apr 82 pp 3, 4

["From" the speech by Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, at the sixth session of the CPCZ Central Committee in Prague 21 April]

[Excerpts] National committees have done much meritorious work regarding the implementation of the policy of the Communist Party and the National Front. They are participating significantly in resolving all matters directly influencing life. However, from citizens' letters and from the findings of the deputies of legislative bodies it appears that not all national committees have been equally successful. The work of many is mediocre and even worse than that for some. This is more serious, since the inconsistent activity of national committees directly influences the satisfaction of citizens and their political views. After all, any breakdown in public transportation, any failure in services or trade, disorder in towns and villages, shortcomings in housing construction public facilities and cultural life as a rule are not turned against specific culprits, but against national committees, against the party and socialism.

We must not reconcile ourselves to the deputies being reduced to the role of some sort of passive "approvers" of materials, whose monopolist "manufacturer" is the apparatus or a narrow circle of other experts. Much will depend on a correct choice of themes, on devoting attention to problems topical in a village, town, district or region. We must abandon the practice of avalanching plenums (but this also applies to council meetings) with an immense quantity of materials which the deputies are incapable of coping with. The careful preparation of plenary meetings is the best defense against formalism since it compels them to be better informed.

In economic sectors subordinated to the national committees, we have been -- unfortunately -- witnessing for a long time now the following fundamental contradiction: Enterprises usually fulfill the planned indexes fairly well, but the public is often -- and justifiably -- dissatisfied. The recently approved new rules of management and planning in this sector are to gradually lead -- if not to a radical turn -- then at least to the rectification of the most blatant shortcomings. National committees are responsible for the consistent implementation of the new rules, so that people will be satisfied with services and the local industry, so that the interests of enterprises will not conflict with the interests of society or even get the upper hand over them.

It is obvious that the socialist sector must play the decisive role when it comes to ensuring the needs of citizens. However, a number of shortcomings can be overcome -- to express it in a simplified manner -- with forms of "individual entrepreneurship." However, we have already come across comrades here and there who manifest in this connection almost touching "concern about socialism." Under conditions of prevailing socialist production relations, such concern is unnecessary.

The proliferating phenomena of corruption, which are the subject of the public's spirited criticism, can be rightly depicted as violation of civic discipline. The national committees -- of course, in cooperation with judicial sphere agencies -- must not succumb to views that they are powerless, that "there is no plaintiff, there is no judge." Or is it really that difficult to find out where the moonlighters are actually getting the material which is in short supply elsewhere? Are we really incapable of putting a stop to various phenomena of favoritism? However, only persons who have clean hands can succeed in stamping out these phenomena. Courts in some districts and regions have already had to deal with the illegal activity of some staff workers and even functionaries of national committees. We all must feel responsible that these remain really solitary exceptions.

Bilak Address

AU241531 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Apr 82 p 3

["From" the speech delivered by Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, at the sixth session of the CPCZ Central Committee, held on 22 April in Prague]

[Text] The matters that are being discussd today by the CPCZ Central Committee are closely bound to the advance of our national economy and to ideological and political education; they concern a broad spectrum of our people's life. One should not forget that our people assess the CPCZ's policy according to the way the national committees are working.

The national committees belong among the basic links of our political system, among the most important tools of the people's power and socialist democracy. They are an irreplaceable school in which the working man learns how to rule and administer civic affairs.

This is of extraordinary significance from the viewpoint of ideo-political education. Without the people's high awareness, without their feeling that they are masters in their own home, that it will depend on them what this house, the socialist state, will look like, without all this it is impossible to cope with the increasingly exacting tasks.

For instance, what are the causes of the inconsistent realization of our economic policy that is aimed at achieving highly effective, good work? Do we perhaps lack sufficient clear-cut resolutions and instructions -- or has too little been written and said about this? The main problem lies in the fact that knowledge about the inevitable, logical turn from extensive economy methods to intensive ones has not sufficiently penetrated people's minds. It is not enough to speak about the people being their own rulers and administering their affairs themselves, or to say that we are masters on our own soil -- it is necessary to be far more consistent in checking on whether we are acting and behaving as such.

It is also important to imprint on the people's minds that almost all that we are doing -- whether well, or badly -- not only influences our domestic political situation, but also has a significant impact on the creation of a truthful image of real socialism in our country and influences the international authority and position of our socialist fatherland.

The present period is forcing even the largest nations to respect what is happening in the world to a far greater degree than was the case in the past. This is all the more valid in states like Czechoslovakia. Deplorably, some people in our country have still not sufficiently grasped this, as though the path toward socialism were a path without obstacles. The certain economic difficulties which we are now experiencing are producing gloom, skepticism and frequently even panic. They are even succumbing to bourgeois propaganda, which is saying that socialism, too, is undergoing a crisis. Doubt is also being cast on certain theoretical precepts of Marxism-Leninism. The people are telling us: You taught us that economic crisis weakens the capitalist socialist system; then how do you explain that the current crisis of capitalism is evoking difficulties also in socialist countries?

The people asking such simplified questions are forgetting that the emergence of the socialist community has also produced the socialist economy, which nevertheless does not exist is isolation from the rest of the world. This new historic reality has changed the correlation of forces; but the world revolutionary process is far from concluded, and the battle of two worlds -- that a labor and capital -- is still raging. As long as this situation continues to exist, we must count on certain phenomena of the capitalist world to affect us to a larger or smaller degree. It will depend only on us how far we will be capable of limiting these negative phenomena.

The deepening general crisis of capitalism is yielding new and newer proof that the Marxist-Leninist analysis of capitalism is correct. In vain the bourgeois national economists tried, and are trying, to find a recipe for an economy without crises, for eternal prosperity. Miracles do not exist. It is not without interest that the very same national economists and theoreticians who had advised us to adopt a new economic model and a whole new political system at the time of boom in the capitalist world, are again suggesting now, when there is a crisis, that we should change our policy, economy and external relations to over come economic problems.

The path toward socialist and communist tomorrows is not without obstacles and difficulties. But it is unrealistic, and even dangerous, to seek easier paths toward socialism with the assistance of capitalist states. Life confirms that there does not exist an easier path, other than in the unity of socialist countries.

The higher dynamics of social progress does not subdue the capitalists' resistance; it activates it. Recently the aggressiveness of imperialism has been very sharply manifested not only in armament escalation and economic discrimination of the socialist countries, but also in the radical deterioration of international financial and loan relations. Under U.S. pressure, Western banks have in fact started a financial blockade of the socialist countries. Imperialism is reminding us by this example, too, that its "cooperation" pursues only its own interests. From this we must draw the conclusion, and lesson, for drawing up a corresponding strategy in the sphere of our foreign financial and loan policy.

Even in the future, during quite a few five-year plans, the struggle between socialism and capitalism will require us to overcome difficulties and make sacrifices. The number of difficulties will be all the smaller, the more aware our people will be, and the better we will be in utilizing the possibilities provided by the socialist social system. It is not, and will not be, an easy struggle; but it will also be far less difficult than was the battle of those whom we have to thank for our socialist present.

The current phase of the general crisis of capitalism is the main cause of the complicated, aggravated situation in the world which is causing great concern for mankind's future.

The socialist states are proceeding in their policy from the existing reality of the present world. The battle with imperialism -- even though history has doomed it -- cannot be resolved by a war, because in a nuclear conflagration the entire human civilization could be burned. For this reason the socialist countries are following the principles of the policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. There is no other alternative. Everything else leads toward war, toward unimaginable consequences.

Deplorably, the most reactionary forces of imperialism, above all American imperialism, are behaving in a way which shows a lack of respect for the realities of the present world. They are striving to eliminate the very foundations of the policy of detente and to push through in its stead the policy of confrontation and force in international relations. Almost daily imperialism is convincing the world, again and again, that, in the endeavor to keep alive, it has started a long-term frontal counterattack against real socialism, against the communist and liberation movements, against all revolutionary and progressive forces.

The United States of America is finding it hard to reconcile itself to the fact that it has lost its dominating position in world policy and economy. In the U.S. political strategy, the military aspect has become decisive. All American foreign policy unwinds from this aspect, too. It naively believes that it will recapture its lost positions if it achieves a military-strategic supremacy over the socialist community, and thus also acquire the position of hegemony in the world.

With Ronald Reagan's arrival in the White House, the process of militarizing the U.S. economy and foreign policy became dangerously aggravated. Reagan is pushing through an unrealistic, adventurous, but therefore all the more dangerous line, which combines furious anticommunism and anti-Sovietism with a lack of respect for the objective laws governing historic development. The progressive changes now taking place in the world are regarded by Reagan not as historically inevitable, but as some kind of coincidental historical deviation, as an error, and sometimes even as a product of the preceding American presidents' weakness. Under the impression of Reagan's policy, which remands one of a script for an average cowboy film, millions of people in the world are asking: Is it naiveness, silliness, adventurism? The answer is not simple or easy. In the first place, one must realize that Reagan is the product of the most reactionary forces of American imperialism, which today are determining the U.S. course.

The main goal of the Reagan administration's reactionary policy is to change the postwar arrangement of the world. It is no coincidence that in the United States, and also in certain other imperialist countries, reflections are cropping up on the need to "revise" the Yalta Agreement of February 1945. The authors of this deamnd are living on the false assumption that the people have already forgotten what Yalta meant for the postwar arrangement of the world. It does no harm to recall what all these innovators are striving for. It would mean non-recognition of the Potsdam conference, and casting of doubt on the UN Charter. It would also mean a casting of renewed doubt on the borders between Czechoslovakia and Poland, and not taking into account the enormous sacrifices of the European nations, and above all the Soviet people, which had made it possible to defeat fascism and to lay the foundations of a new and democratic arrangement in Europe on its ruins.

The United States is well aware that the main obstacle to its plans is the Soviet Union and the socialist community; and that is why it is directing its attack in Europe against them in the first place.

Under the false pretext that U.S. interests are being threatened everywhere by the Soviet Union, the American Government is unwinding a new round of crazy armament, while simultaneously hoping that the socialist countries will not be able to stand this.

A foremost place in the U.S. strategic plans is held by Europe. This is no coincidence. American imperialism is convinced that should it succeed in gaining supremacy and weakening socialism on the European Continent, where socialism has the strongest positions, then the way would be opened to it to also weaken the progressive and democratic forces in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

That is why the United States is so stubbornly and ruthlessly pushing through its plan to deploy medium-range missiles in West European countries. Many signs in American policy and military strategy indicate that the United States would not hesitate to turn Europe into the main stage of a nuclear catastrophe, that it would not hesitate to burn down Europe in an atomic fire and to poison its population by new kinds of chemical weapons. At the same time it naively thinks it would not be affected by a just retribution.

The deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe, which is to start in 1983, would create the extreme danger of an accidental outbreak of nuclear war.

Moreover, if we realize that, according to American sources, up to 60 percent of American soldiers are using drugs stultifying their minds, and that there is a considerable number of adventurers even in executive political and military posts in the United States, then the danger for mankind as the result of some accidental occurence merely increases.

At the meeting on European security and cooperation in Madrid, too, the United States of America has again proved that a Europe of peace and mutually advantageous cooperation between states of two social systems does not suit its strategic intentions. It did everything to lead the meeting into a blind alley.

Since last December, it has been grossly abusing for this purpose the situation in Poland, although the way the situation has been resolved has been exclusively within the jurisdiction of the supreme bodies of the Polish People's Republic. If it has proved impossible to thwart the meeting, then this has only been because the socialist states prevented it.

The neutral and nonaligned countries, which are also interested in preserving the process of peaceful cooperation started in Helsinki, have also contributed to this. Today it is difficult to foresee the kind of development which the meeting in Madrid will be taking in the future, or even the conclusions it will work its way to.

Imperialism has devoted, and is devoting, considerable effort to at least weakening the socialist community, since it has no strength to destroy it. The strategy of imperialism -- to disrupt individual socialist states and the socialist community -- remains unchanged. This was again confirmed by the events in fraternal Poland; there imperialism, in close cooperation with the domestic counterrevolution, had been carrying out maximum efforts since 1980 to achieve a counterrevolutionary coup d'etat in the country.

But even in this instance it became obvious that -- regardless of Poland's economic and political disruption or of the disorientation of the workers, the intelligentsia and the youth -- the forces loyal to socialism have succeeded with the assistance of the power bodies of the state in putting an end to the havoc being raised by the counterrevolution.

The imperialist forces, headed by the United States, are striving to disrupt the Polish leadership's endeavor to consolidate the situation in the country by various discriminatory actions, aimed not only against the Polish People's Republic, but also against the Soviet Union. The imperialists are exploiting Poland's economic problems for political blackmail. They are striving to force the Polish people to their knees and to evoke new chaos, tension and civil war in the country.

The CPCZ received with understanding the proclamation of the state of emergency in Poland. We fully support the difficult efforts of the Polish leadership to overcome the consequences of the deep social and economic crisis in the country.

The social crisis in Poland and its solution also encountered a considerable reverberation [ohlas] inside the international communist movement.

The overwhelming majority of fraternal communist and workers parties have adopted consistent internationalist attitudes toward the basic problems of revolutionary development. They also expressed their principled stands with regard to Polish events. The proclamation of the state of emergency was called a correct solution, meant to put an end to anarchy, and to create conditions for the normal life of the Polish people and for consolidating socialism.

On the other hand the leaderships of certain communist parties -- above all the Italian Communist Party [PCI] and the Spanish Communist Party [PCE] -- maintain a completely different stand on the situation in Poland.

Understandably, the imperialist ideological subversion centers are welcoming with great gratification the stands adopted by the leaderships of these parties, since they coincide almost in all points with their own anticommunist plans. That is why they are spreading these stands to all parts of the world with the aid of the mass communications media in order to disorient the people and prevent them from grasping the truth about the plot hatched by imperialism and domestic counterrevolution in Poland.

We know well that no work is without mistakes and errors; this applies all the more to such a feat as building socialism. But the Great October Socialist Revolution was neither due to a coincidence, nor was it the result of speculative theories; it was a logical act, based on a scientific estimate of society's development. Every socialist revolution draws on the experience of the Great Socialist October Revolution. By this method the working people in a number of countries defeated capitalism, seized power for the workers class and built a new socialist society.

To deny this fact means to vilify the revolutionary legacy of hundreds of thousands of revolutionaries, including Italian and Spanish ones, who -- under the banner of Marx, Engels and Lenin -- had fought, suffered and died to build the Marxist-Leninist party and defeat capitalism.

The CPCZ cannot but condemn all attempts to distort historic truth and weaken the international communist and workers movement, regardless of whether they come from the right or the "left."

The increased aggressiveness of American imperialism is not manifested only in Europe. In other parts of the world, in Asia, the Near and Middle East, in Africa and Latin America, the United States is fanning the existing hotbeds of tension and creating new ones wherever possible.

Reagan's government continues to develop and deepen all the reactionary aspects, which had been formed in the past few years, of U.S. policy toward the developing countries. This is a desperate, even vain, attempt of the most reactionary forces of the monopolist bourgeoisie to halt, or at least to hamper, the process of the world's revolutionary revival.

The United States is brutally striving to attack every place where the national liberation battle is developing or where the positions of supranational monopolies controlled by American capital are being weakened. With the help of lies and demagogy, and also through reactionary and bought regimes, it is striving to discredit national liberation organizations. It is unleashing campaigns, and financing and inciting plots against all countries which are playing an important role in the current revolutionary process.

The present strategy of American imperialism is manifested most brutally in the area of Central America and the Caribbean. The United States is sparing neither means nor energy to prevent the emergence of a new Cuba.

Recently a war danger cropped up around the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. The reason for this is that Great Britain is not respecting the UN resolution on decolonization. The United States knew very well that Argentina would occupy these islands by force. It counted on playing the role of appeaser, while simultaneously acquiring for itself certain advantages to the detriment of Britain and Argentina. But the situation is developing differently. The United States has run into a most delicate situation. Regardless of how the dispute will end, the U.S. positions in Latin America will be further weakened.

In the spirit of the line taken by the 16th CPCZ Congress, Czechoslovakia is pursuing its unchanged policy of solidarity with revolutionaries and all progressive forces in Asia, Africa and Latin America. We are firmly convinced that, regardless of the tactics chosen by imperialism. the powerful stream of the liberation movement will continue pushing its way toward the happy future of the peoples.

The grave nature of the current international situation, caused by the increased aggressiveness of imperialism, can on no account be underestimated. If one does not succeed this year or next in achieving a change for the better, and if NATO's nuclear missile plans are carried out in Europe, then the battle for peace in the world will be carried out under considerably more complicated conditions. The imperialist war preparations have brought mankind to the threshold of a "cold" and "psychological" war.

However, it would be profoundly incorrect to make the danger of war absolute and succumb to pessimism and moods of helplessness. Such an approach would merely play into the hands of imperialism and its endeavors to undermine the antiwar activities of the people's masses.

The development of the world has not been determined for a long time by the plans of imperialism and its military potential alone; it has resulted from the fight between the forces of progress and peace on the one hand, and the forces of war and reaction on the other. Against the aggressive policy of the United States and its allies stands the powerful peace potential, which is capable of averting the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

The main counterweight to imperialism is the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, which have at their disposal the necessary economic and defense potential capable of frustrating the plans of imperialism to acquire military-strategic supremacy, of successfully defending their interests, and simultaneously of functioning as the support of other peoples who are fighting for peace and social progress.

The Soviet Union, our country and the other socialist states are submitting specific proposals for resolving all significant international problems. The main attention of these endeavors is concentrated on reducing nuclear weapons in Europe on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security, because this task is of a decisive significance for averting the danger of a world nuclear war.

The last example of the Soviet Union's peace initiative is the decision to introduce a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in the European part of the USSR, and to reduce this year and on its own initiative the number of its medium-range missiles, provided that the international situation is not again aggravated. This decision, announced by Comrade Brezhnev at the 17th congress of Soviet trade unions, is coupled with an appeal to the Western partners for a constructive reply; among other things, it also contains a proposal to resume negotiations on strategic arms limitations. Comrade Brezhnev's announcement that if new American missiles are deployed in Europe, the Soviet Union would be forced to adopt retaliatory measures which would place the other side, that also means the United States and its territory, into a similar situation. This announcement is not a threat; it is a serious warning. Not only a politician, but also a scientist, a medical doctor, a technician, in short, every person must think this over and do everything to prevent the United States from being able to play with a fire that places the entirety of mankind in danger.

The Soviet peace initiative also corresponds to the vital interests and peace wishes of the Czechoslovak people. That is why we fully support it and are prepared actively to assist in realizing it. In the same way we support the other Soviet proposals recently submitted by Comrade Brezhnev at the Tashkent rally. The militarist plans of the United States and the NATO pact are being more and more actively opposed by the mass social movements in the capitalist world, above all in Western Europe, which is threatened most by the American Government's adventurism. People of different social origins, political convictions and religious denominations are coming to the conclusion that if they are to keep alive, it is high time to start negotiating. Never, from the time of the 'forties, has the antiwar movement in Europe been so strong. Criticism addressed to the United States as the incitor of a new round of feverish armament and nuclear war in Europe is resounding in it with increasing strength. Even in the United States the powerful forces fighting for the preservation of peace and for disarmament are again starting to move.

Due to the principled policy of the Soviet Union, characterized by firmness and simultaneously by flexibility in fulfilling the peace program, but also under the pressure of the strengthening peace movement and of certain American allies, Reagan has already had to modify his course several times. First, opinion prevailed in the American Government that if the USSR wants to develop a dialogue with the United States, it must adjust its course in various parts of the world to American ideas. Later, the American Government was forced to agree to open negotiations with the Soviet Union on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. Then it made a dramatic gesture and expressed its agreement to reopen the SALT II -- start strategic arms limitation talks. And recently Reagan offered to meet Leonid Brezhnev on the occasion of the special UN disarmament session, doing this without voicing the usual preliminary conditions first. Comrade Brezhnev replied to Reagan's vague [nejasne] invitation in a very clear way. Now, under pressure of events, the American Government is forced to maneuver, to keep changing the tactics of its diplomacy, and to try to present Reagan -- particularly prior to his trip to Europe in connection with the NATO council session -- as a peace-loving statesman. However, regardless of the kind of tactics used by the United States, the European peoples will not let themselves be deceived by mere words; neither will the people in other parts of the world.

Naturally we are not succumbing to any illusions that certain differing approaches of U.S. allies in Europe could transcend the framework of the common class interests of world imperialism, the common denominator of which is the endeavor to weaken the positions and influence of the socialist community in the world. However, it would be a mistake not to see that even in the capitalist world influential figures live who have not lost their sense of reality and who are capable of influencing the line of the American Government, and that in certain situations their word may have important weight.

Czechoslovakia is showing its good will and willingness to develop cooperation with all representatives in the capitalist countries who maintain a realistic approach to the situation in Europe and in the world, and who realize that the policy of detente corresponds to the interests of their own countries, too.

We are living in a complicated and stormy period. In the great struggle of two trends in world politics we are firmly standing at the side of the Soviet Union, the socialist community, and all revolutionary and progressive forces. We are convinced that, regardless of the stubborn resistance of imperialism, socialism will continue to develop further, and peace will be preserved not only for our children and grandchildren, but also for generations to follow.

Our most important contribution to the world struggle for peace must be our work for socialism. Without discipline, without order and honest work it is impossible to build socialism. This is the simple truth, but one which we must push through and constantly remind ourselves of in our political-educational work.

The direction of our path is determined by the program of the 16th party congress. We have the necessary prerequisites for implementing it. As Comrade Husak declared at the congress, these prerequisites "lie in the realistic nature of our program, in the party's cohesion, in its close ties with the people, in the fact that our country firmly belongs to the socialist community, and particularly in the all-round fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union."

The present CPCZ Central Committee session will undoubtedly be of great assistance in improving the work of national committees, both in ensuring the citizens' needs and in fulfilling the all-social tasks. Many shortcomings and literally silly things, which are embittering the people's lives, are not caused by socialism or by the aggravation of the international situation, but by the inefficiency and indifference of specific people. The fact that there are not enough lemons can be explained and grasped; but the fact that there are no hygiene aids, no buttons for linen and so forth should not have to be explained -- here the culprits should be punished.

Socialism is not merely metallurgical works, chemical combines or car factories, but also good housing facilities, supplies and services, a high culture, and also clean cities and villages -- simply, everything that makes man's life more beautiful, satisfactory and happy.

ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY COMMENTS ON FALKLANDS CONFLICT

AU231037 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 22 Apr 82 p 2

[Vladimir Till commentary: "Can The United States Be Neutral?"]

[Text] In the Argentine-British dispute about the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), the United States has appropriated the role of a "good service" angel. U.S. Secreatry of State Alexander Haig has been flying between London, Washington and Buenos Aires like a ping-pong ball, trying to find a magic formula which will feed the wolf and let the goat remain intact.

In this situation, who the wolf is and who the goat -- in view of the acute war danger -- is not important at the moment. What is important at the moment is that war should not occur, and that the affair be resolved justly and with peaceful means.

However, there is a reason for concern that the United States is not and cannot be an objective go-between in this conflict, and even less a referee. Haig's position in shuttle diplomacy is predestined by a number of factors which draw the American positions close to the British. In other words, the United States is not and cannot be neutral in this respect.

Let us presume that the United States is really not interested in a war between Argentina and Britain on account of the Falkland Islands. It would serve no one. A conflict 12,000 km away from its own coast would cost Britain very dearly and would weaken the NATO fleet by almost half of its potential at a time when Washington is preparing to demonstrate NATO "strength" in confrontation with the Soviet Union. Should the British Navy begin to shoot at the Argentines and the Ronald Reagan government unequivocally take Margaret Thatcher's side, this would elicit sharp anti-American sentiments in the whole of Latin America, which sees in the "Malvinas'" return to the mainland an act of the rectification of the sins of the colonial era and sympathizes with it. Also, this would not suit Washington, particularly in view of the well-founded suspicion of [being guilty of] imperialist recidivism, which its policy toward various countries in the region has been meeting -- for example vis-a-vis El Salvador and Nicaragua.

But can the United States afford to leave Thatcher in the present constellation?

While Reagan can easily get over a possible loss of several generals heading the Argentine regime, which will not change because of that, he would hardly be willing to risk the fall of the Conservative British Government. The problem is that in the meantime its prime minister has already staked too much on a glorious "reconquest" of the Falkland Islands: her prestige, her authority -- and perhaps her prime minister post. But Britain with Thatcher is an extraordinarily valubale American ally in West Europe. If Helmut Schmidt had to resign in Bonn, it would be unpleasant, but nothing on the whole would happen, because the Christian Democratic opposition waits in reserve, which is even more favorably tilted toward the American militarist plans than the chancellor. But if Thatcher did the same and the government would be taken over by the Labor Party (a thing that cannot be excluded) -- who knows what consequences this would have for NATO as a whole and for the American program on deployment of medium-range "Euromissiles" next year?

Britain is the United States' historical partner and Thatcher loyally supports Reagan in everything he does, no matter how nonsensical. Already because of that Haig cannot be an objective and neutral mediator in a dispute, in which the American policy is committed to the British side. James Reston, commentator of NEW YORK TIMES, wrote about it: "If Thatcher had to choose between a fight and (political) humiliation and defeat, there is no doubt that she would give an order to fight, and if she did that, she would have President Reagan behind her."

However, the United States, as has already been said, is not interested in a conflict between Britain and Argentina, because it can gain nothing, but lose much, therefore Haig's mission predominantly constitutes pressure on the Argentine Government to accept a "compromise" which would help Thatcher to save face. A compromise forced out of Argentina is possible, but it will only mean the postponement of a definite and just resolution of the crisis.

ACTIVITIES OF THE 10TH FDGB CONGRESS 23 APRIL

Krenz Address

LD232150 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT Apr 82

[Excerpt] Addressing the delegates to the 10th FDGB Congress in Berlin, FDJ Central Council First Secretary Egon Krenz suggested that a conference of wlrker youth be held in the capital of the GDR in April 1982. He said that further reinforcing of the attitude to work and the work morale of the young working people in accordance with the requirements of the economic strategy is a joint concern of both mass organizations.

In this connection Egon Krenz noted among other things the FDJ initiatives "Microelectronics" and "Industrial Robots" and the central yough projects "FDJ Initiative Berlin" and the "Natural Gas Pipeline." He said that the young generation in the socialst GDR daily experiences the fact that, in contrast to capitalism, it is niether a contemporary problem nor a fringe group of the future. Never before have young people on German soil been able to grow up with full equality of opportunity. All these achievements will be jeopardized if the NATO strategists achieve military superiority. Therefore, the youth of the GDR do not fall for outside manipulations that want to leave socialism without weapons and deny the young generation the right to defend their homeland.

Thanks to the power of socialism, Egon Krenz recalled, the word war is unknown to many citizens in this country. In order that this may remain the case, FDJ members have during their recent meetings expressed their determination to protect their socialist homeland with weapons in hand.

Peace Statement Adopted

D232236 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1720 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Berlin, 23 Apr (ADN) -- The FDGB supports the suggestion by the 10th World Trade Union Congress to annually mark 1 September, the start of World War II initiated by German imperialism, as a trade union action day for peace. The FDGB fully supports the peace proposals of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 10th SED Congress. A unanimous statement to this effect was adopted by the delegates to the 10th FDGB Congress in Berlin on Friday on behalf of the 9 million GDR trade unionists.

The statement says: "Nothing is more vital than peace. Peace is mankind's greatest treasure. To preserve and secure it is, therefore, the basic purpose of all trade union activities in representing members' interests. Today peace is in greater jeopardy than it has been since the end of World War II."

The FDGB Congress points out that the most reactionary circles of the United States and other NATO countries, by their arms buildup and NATO missile decision, military threats and interference in the affairms of sovereign states, by their policy of sanctions and blockades, want to impose their will on the world and are creating the danger of a nuclear catastrophe.

The statement says: "The bital interest of the working people and all nations requires that this policy, which is inimical to mankind and based on the imperialist pursuit of power and profit, be restrained."

The FDGB is aware of its great responsibility for strengthening the international trade union movement. It resolutely helps to forge more firmly anti-imperialist unity in action and to step up the antiwar movement against the activities of the enemies of peace. "At the same time we always fulfill our duty of honor to contribute by a high degree of defense readiness and defense capability to the reliable protection of peace and our socialist gains."

"In the great movement for peace, disarmament and peaceful coexistence, the FDGB extends its hand to all trade unions, regardless of their orientation or affiliation to international organizations, in order to work together with them for a happy future for mankind. We are linked in solidarity with all who are fighting against imperialist exploitation and oppression, for the freedom and national independence of their peoples," says the statement.

Letter to Honecker

LD232256 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1741 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Berlin, 23 Apr (ADN) -- The delegates to the 10th FDGB Congress adopted a letter to the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, Erich Honecker. It says: "On behalf of the 9 million FDGB members, we delegates to the 10th FDGB Congress affirm our close militant alliance with the party of the working class, the SED." They pledge that GDR trade unionists by their initiative and ingenuity will fight for the implementation of the 10th SED Congress decision to develop the advanced socialist society in the GDR. "That is the most reliable and effective trade union representation of members' interests."

"Under the party's leadership the GDR had raised a bulwark of peace and socialism in Europe. In close friendship with the Soviet Union and its allies in the socialist community, the GDR is dedicating all its power and authority to peace and peaceful coexistence and gainst the arms race and the imperialist policy of confrontation," the message says.

The message continues: "Under the party's leadership the socialist society in the GDR has developed as a stronghold of democracy, humanity and social security. The views of the working class, of the working people and their unions count in this society." "In the sure knowledge that everything that benefits socialism benefits men and women, benefits the defense and consolidation of peace, the working people ahve made the party's economic strategy for the eighties their own concern." They assure the SED "that it can fully rely on the strength of the trade union class-based organization in implementing the policy formulated at the 10th SED Congress."

The message concludes: "Everything we have achieved is a splendid confirmation of the rightness of the principles of our class organization: recognition of the leading role of the party and Marxism-Leninism as our ideology, full support for the socialist state power and fidelity to proletarian internationalism."

Foreign Delegates Greet Congress

LD232246 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1143 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Berlin, 23 Apr (ADN) -- At the beginning of the third day of consultations, more foreign guests conveyed the greetings of their trade union organizations to the 10th FDGB Congress.

Milutin Vukasinovic, member of the Presidium of the Council of the Yugoslav Federation of Trade Unions, said that the determined voice of the trade unions at the international level is more necessary than ever for the elimination of sources of tension, the solution of open question by negotiations, the halting of the arms race and for disarmament and the consolidation of peaceful coexistence. (Kim Kuk Sam), vice chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, expressed sincere thanks from his home country to the working class and the trade unions of the GDR for their active support for Korea's just cause. Following the greetings by foreign guests to the congress the delegates continued the discussion.

DKP DELEGATION RECEIVED BY PARTY LEADERS

Verner Welcomes Delegation

LD222312 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1640 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Berlin, 22 Apr (ADN) -- A delegation of the DKP Executive Committee led by its chairman, Herbert Mies arrived in Berlin for a visit to the GDR lasting several days. The delegation of the fraternal party was invited by the SED Central Committee. It was given a very warm welcome by Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and by Herbert Haeber, member of the SED Central Committee.

The delegation includes Herman Gautier, DKP deputy chairman; Renate Grieger, member of the party executive and member of the local advisory council in the town of Rheinheim in Hesse; Juergen Ganss, member of the party executive and factory committee in Nuremberg; and Eberhard Weber, DKP press spokesman.

Talks With Honecker

LD232050 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1152 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Berlin, 23 Apr (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SEC Central Committee, had a cordial meeting today with the delegation of the DKP Executive Committee, led by DKP Chairman Herbert Mies, which is paying a friendship visit to the GDR. During the meeting, which was held in a spirit of fraternal solidarity of the two parties, there was an exchange of views on work and combat experience of the SED and the DKP, current problems of international developments and the responsibility of communists for containing the threat of war and for the defense and consolidation of peace.

Erich Honecker spoke of the great activities of the working people for the implementation of the 10th SED Congress decisions. Based on the creative strength of the people, the SED is resolutely continuing the proven course of the unity of economic and social policy. The working people of the GDR are responding to the challenge of the eighties with new achievements in order to realize the SED's economic strategy and to consolidate overall the socialist worker and peasant state. Thus, at a time when in the capitalist countries there is "zero growth," instability and mass unemployment there continues to be dynamic economic growth, stability and full employment in the GDR.

Erich Honecker pointed to the results of the party elections, the thousands of trade union meetings prior to the 10th FDGB Congress and to many meetings in preparation for the 12th Peasants' Congress. They demonstrated again the deeply democratic nature of the policy decided by the SED and the close, trusting solidarity between party and people. The most urgent present task, Erich Honecker stressed, is the safeguarding of peace through intensified struggle for specific measures for arms limitation and disarmament in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security and against the confrontation course of the most aggressive imperialist circles, which threatens the life of the peoples. Together with the Soviet Union, the GDR is making its constructive contribution. Here it is acting in the awareness that relations between the GDR and the FRG are of considerable importance for the overall situation in Europe. For the development of relations between the two German states, too, the safeguarding of peace remains most important, and on this there was agreement between himself and Federal Chancellor Schmidt at their meeting in Werbellinsee, he said. In this spirit there is on the GDR's side the unchanged readiness to continue contacts and expand relations with the FRG in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence. In view of the exacerbation of the international situation through the most aggressive circles of imperialism, especially of the United States, a high sense of responsibility, great stamina and staying power are needed.

Herbert Mies reported at length on the DKP's struggle under the conditions of NATO's efforts to transform the FRG into the main launching pad for the new U.S. nuclear missiles and the aggravation of the crisis of capitalism. True to their responsibility to their own people and to the international labor movement, the communists in the FRG are steadfastly following the line of their sixth party congress -- "everything for peace -- everything for the defense of social democratic rights." So they are constructively engaging in the peace movement, which embraces broad circles of all political directions and world views, which demand that the Federal Government rescind the agreement on the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles on the territory of the Federal Rkpublic.

Herbert Mies expressed his high regard for the efforts undertaken by the GDR leaders and by Erich Honecker personally for the easing of the international situation. The meeting with Helmut Schmidt at Werbellinsee was eloquent proof of this. The DKP chairman expressed the hope that the Federal Government will follow its statements on safeguarding peace with appropriate action. In this connection he condemned the signing of an agreement between the FRG and the United States on the planned stationing of an additional six divisions of the U.S. Army in the Federal Republic as an act aimed against the peace interests of the peoples.

Turning to the deep economic crisis of capitalism, Herbert Mies stressed that the new factor is primarily the fact that now all the burdens of the crisis are being shifted strictly onto the shoulders of the workers, youth, women and pensioners. The DKP is thus doing its utmost to expose the sources of unemployment, social cuts and falling real wages which lie in capitalism and to encourage the working people to a militant defense of their social interests. In view of mass unemployment, the drastic curtailment of state expenditure on the education, health and social systems and the continuing wage cuts in the FRG, the fact that real socialism in the GDR guarantees economic growth, stability and full employment is doubly significant. This is an impressive demonstration of the superiority of socialism over the capitalist system of exploitation.

The SED Central Committee general secretary and the DKP chairman welcomed the far-reaching proposals for the containment of the arms race and for averting the danger of a new world war made by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee at the Soviet trade union congress. They also supported Leonid Brezhnev's initiative for a meeting with the U.S. President. They said that it is an important duty of communists to continue to expose actively the anticommunist lie of the "threat from the East" and to encourage the cooperation of all forces prepared to defend peace as mankind's most precious possession.

The two politicians discussed developments in bilateral relations between the SED and DKP. They stressed the need for close cooperation in the communist world movement and agreed to continue to shape relations between the SED and the DKP in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and the traditional close, fighting alliance of the two parties. The DKP chairman, the deputy party chairman, Hermann Gautier, party executive members Renate Grieger and Juergen Gans, and party press spokesman Eberhard Weber took part in the meeting. The SED was represented by members of the Politburo, secretaries of the Central Committee and Central Committee, member Herbert Haeber. DKP Chairman Herbert Mies laid a wreath this morning at the memorial to socialists in Berlin-Friedrichfelde.

Mies Meets With Krenz

D252156 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1853 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Berlin, 25 Apr (ADN) -- The delegation of the DKP Executive Committee led by Herbert Mies had a cordial meeting tonight in Prieros near Berlin with the Secretariat of the FDJ Central Council. The first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Politburo, briefed the delegation on GDR youth's achievements in strengthening their socialist fatherland on an all-round basis and safeguarding peace.

He stressed that the members of the FDJ and GDR girls and boys felt themselves linked in solidarity with the struggle of FRG communists and all progressive forces who were struggling for the preservation of peace and against the siting of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

Herbert Mies stressed that during his visit to the GDR he had met young people steadfast and full of joy of life, who love their socialist fatherland and are true allies of the communists.

Naumann Addresses Delegation

LD232228 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Excerpts] A DKP delegation led by DKP Chairman Herbert Mies is in the GDR at the invitation of the SED Central Committee. Having laid a wreath this morning at the memorial to socialists in Berlin-Friedrichsfelde in memory of outstanding fighters in the German and international working class movement, the delegation visited the state-owned elecronics and plant equipment enterprise in Berlin this afternoon. Horst Grothe reports:

Over 1,500 workers in the enterprise gave a cordial welcome to Herbert Mies and the accompanying delegation from the DKP Executive Committee to Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk Executive; and Herbert Haeber, SED Central Committee member and department chief. Many young people gathered in one of the light and airy factory halls for a friendly meeting. Konrad Naumann spoke on the occasion.

[Begin recording] Comrades, we welcome you in our midst as representatives of the fraternally linked DKP, a party that in its policy and every day activity fully pursues the internationalist struggle in the interests of the working people, social justice, democracy and freedom, peace and socialism. It is a party that courageously and resolutely fights against the imperialist arms drive, mass unemployment, social service cuts, the education crisis and arbitrary actions by the monopolies. We welcome you as a party that unerringly acts in accordance with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and, true to Ernst Thaelmann's legacy, regard attitudes toward the Soviet Union as the decisive test for every communist's loyalty to the revolutionary working class movement. We welcome you, dear comrades, as a party that is hated, reviled and opposed by imperialists because it is united with the fraternal parties of the socialist countries, and has made its own cause the struggle for the interests and happiness of the working people in the FRG. It is in the nature of things that what serves the people fundamentally conflicts with the interests of the profit sharks. We stand by you in a common front in the struggle against the imperialist forces, which, for the sake of profit, are senselessly wiping out human dignity and scurrilously seeking to plunge the world into a nuclear inferno. [end recording]

Delegation Visits Leipzig

LD241408 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] During a visit to Leipzig today, the delegation of the DKP Executive Committee headed by Chairman Herbert Mies, that is currently visiting the GDR, acquainted itself with the demanding tasks and aims which the combines and factories of the bezirk have set themselves. The delegation met with Horst Schumann, first secretary of the SED Bezirk Executive, who briefed the guests on the industrial potential of the bezirk.

Herbert Mies expressed his thanks for the opportunity of getting to know the concrete work of the SED in the various spheres of the economy and in the sphere of the local community. The builders of real socialism deserve respect and recognition, for the results are also a stimulus for the communist and workers' parties of capitalist countries.

12TH NDP CONGRESS CONCLUDES WORK 24 APRIL

LC241412 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1255 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Leipzig, 24 Apr (ADN) -- The 1,000 delegates of the 12th NDP Congress ended their 3 days of discussions in Leipzig on Saturday. In an unanimously adopted statement they gave an assurance that they will continue to give of their best for the welfare of the GDR, for its all-round strengthening in the interests of socialism, of peace and of anti-imperialist solidarity. On behalf of the 91,000 members of the NDP they affirmed that under the leadership of the working class and of the SED, as well as in the community of all the forces of the National Front of the GDR, they will continue to help shape developed socialist society and to struggle for the safeguarding of peace.

The party congress concluded with the election of the ruling bodies. The delegates gave their great approval to the reelection of the party chairman, Prof Heinrich Homann.

The party congress declaration expresses the NDP's complete agreement with the peace strategy of the 10th SED Congress and the peace program of the 26th CPSU Congress. These showed ways "in which the most pressing problems of the present can and must be solved in the interest of the peoples." The GDR NDP will continue to do its best for the implementation of the historic resolutions of the 10th SED Congress and the proven economic and social policy, under changed conditions, the document says. This includes "comprehensive and unqualified support for the military policy of the SED and of our socialist GDR."

It continues: "We have been, are and will remain the coshapers and codefenders of the socialist revolution in our country." The promotion and formation of a socialist political consciousness was and remains the main element in the political-ideological work of the party.

In the closing address to the 12th NDP Congress the party chairman, Prof Dr Heinrich Homann, said: "We will always prove ourselves worthy of the confidence and the friendship of the working class and of its Marxist-Leninist party. Nothing and no one will deflect us from that. The guarding and strengthening of the alliance as a great achievement of our social development is firmly rooted in the founding aim of our party. The ruling power of the party of the working class in our country is well-tried, and proven also by our experience in decades of joint struggle with the SED, and nobody will ever succeed in driving a wedge between us," Prof Homann emphatically reaffirmed the unreserved commitment to the GDR's fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union.

In a declaration of solidarity which was adopted unanimously, the delegates affirmed the NDP's solidarity with all fighters against imperialism and war, against exploitation and repression. The party will always stand alongside those who have to win their ideals of social justice, popular rule and freedom in hard struggles.

JARUZELSKI'S 21 APR BUDAPEST DINNER TOAST

AU231720 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Apr 82 p 2

[Toast by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and of the Military Council of National Salvation, at the 21 April festive dinner given by the MSZMP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic at the Hunting Hall of the Budapest parliament in honor of the visiting Polish party-state delegation: "Wojciech Jaruzelski: We Have Created The Prerequisited for Renewal in Our Country"]

[Text] Greatly respected Comrade Kadar, our dear Hungarian comrades and friends: I thank you for the cordial and fraternal reception accorded to our party-state delegation in Hungary. We highly value Comrade Janos Kadar's words expressing solidarity and support. I salute the fraternal Hungarian people from my heart. I can assure your party and all working men of the Hungarian People's Republic of our sincere and fraternal friendship.

Centuries have shaped and joint liberation struggles have strengthened Polish-Hungarian friendship. In its history, shining pages mark 1848 and the Hungarian Republic of Councils, in whose defense Poles also participated. Sons of our nations fought together against fascism on Spanish soil. It is with gratitude that we remember the fact that the hospitable Hungarian people accorded asylum and assistance to thousands of Poles during World War II.

Our friendship has been enriched with a new international content in our era. In Poland, we acknowledge with great respect the results of the Hungarian people, the firmness of relations between the party and the people, the renewal and harmonious development of the socialist economy and the considerable strengthening of the position of the Hungarian People's Republic.

The MSZMP and its Leninist Central Committee -- under your leadership, Comrade Kadar -- are the driving force that has led your people out of the maelstorm of tragic events. Your party is making a valuable contribution to strengthening the socialist community and the international workers movement. The objectives of our parties, which are linked by common ideals and draw on the CPSU's results and the socialist countries' experiences, are common ones. That was completely borne our by our talks today.

What counterrevolution, supported by antisocialist centers abroad, is capable of is known particularly well in Hungary. As your experiences have also shown, the adversary is not deterred from using any methods, including mass terror and internecine struggle.

Our country has also gone through an era of an intense class struggle fraught with the greatest peril. The serious mistakes that had been committed in economic and social policy and a grave violation of Leninist norms in party life had caused a crisis of confidence in the workers class and the fundamental social strata. This was exploited by the enemy for purposes of his antisocialist and antistate activity, an activity that laid waste the country's economy. The enemy intended to continue the process of using our country to disrupt the socialist community: The goal that imperialism failed to achieve in Hungary and subsequently in Czechoslovakia was to have been realized in Poland.

We have succeeded in averting the tragedy, thwarting the plans directed at upsetting the balance of power in Europe, and defending the Polish state. On the basis of a sovereign decision of ours, we have frustrated the counterrevolution through our own strength. By halting anarchy, restoring public order and guaranteeing the security of citizens, we have created prerequisites for a genuine national rebirth. We are convinced that all this has met with understanding in your country.

Introduction of the state of emergency was a difficult but unavoidable decision. Still, we know that it was only the starting point, that a lasting solution to our problems could only be of a political nature. Such a guideline has been designated by the Ninth PZPR Congress. We are striving consistently to implement that line. We are seeking solutions which, in addition to enriching the leading role of the Marxist-Leninist party, make accord possible among all patriotic forces of the Polish nation, as well as their genuine participation in the social and political life of Socialist Poland. Only destructive forces, political adventurers and the enemies of socialism remain outside the bounds of that accord; it is against them that we are fighting.

We highly value the stand of your party and Hungarian society as a whole with regard to the difficulties that have befallen our country. I would like to express my thanks for the trust manifested in the Polish communists, your understanding and the objective presentation, favorable for Socialist Poland, of the danger threatening us, our decisions and our activity.

In Poland, we have created the conditions amid which a renewal -- which, parallel with increasing the strength of the socialist state, develops socialist democracy -- can be accomplished. We regard it as our paramount duty to prove the authenticity of our intentions to the working people, prove the unity of words and deeds and regain the confidence of the patriotic forces of the nation.

Esteemed comrades, our countries constitute an inseparable part of the economic, political and defense community whose main pillar is our great friend and ally, the Soviet Union. In the face of growing danger, we must strengthen the Warsaw Pact and exploit more intensively the tremendous possibilities for multifaceted cooperation, integration and collaboration created by CEMA.

Conditions are at hand for also considerably strengthening Polish-Hungarian bilateral cooperation. Our relations can be raised onto a higher level both quantitatively and qualitatively. We have created numerous mutually beneficial relations between our people's economies in past years. We would like these contacts to attain and exceed the previous level as soon as possible.

The development and complexity of the international political and economic situation make it necessary for us to -- keeping the future in mind -- take much better advantage of the prospects of the realistic and long-term integration of the socialist community. The economic sanctions applied by the United States and, through its pressure, a few other capitalist countries serve as a warning signal not only for Poland, but the entire socialist world system.

Aggressive imperialist circles have again tried to change the balance of power, foisting an arms race onto the peoples. A new wave of this would bring dangerous and irreversible economic and military consequences with it and would affect particularly the position of Europe. Poland and Hungary have been working resolutely for detente and the consolidation of peace on our continent for many years. As before, we will also strive untiringly for this end in the future.

We are witnessing a new wave, manifesting itself, among other things, in peace marches, in the anti-war movement. We are observing the activity of forces of sanity and realism. There is more and more support for proposals for reducing missile and nuclear armaments submitted by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev. We fully support these proposals: They are regarded as a starting point capable of initiating a process leading back to a policy of constructive coexistence.

Dear Comrade Kadar, dear comrades, the results of Polish-Hungarian friendship and cooperation to date are not insignificant. The will of our party and people to further intensify and strengthen this fraternal relationship is irrevocable.

Permit me to raise my glass to the further development and successes of the Hungarian People's Republic; fraternal friendship of our peoples, friendship between our parties and states, close and durable cooperation; the strength, unity and alliance of the sovereign states of the socialist community; the MSZMP and its Central Committee, headed by Janos Kadar, the state leaders of your people's republic; and the health of all our Hungarian friends present.

KADAR REPORTEDLY TO VISIT FRG 26 APRIL

LD241700 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Janos Kadar is to travel to the FRG on Monday. The first secretary of the Central Committee will pay a visit to the FRG at the invitation of Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Press Commentary

LD251908 Budapest MTI in English 1738 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Budapest, 25 Apr (MIT) -- Sunday's central Hungarian press comments on the Bonn visit of Janos Kadar, HSWP CC first secretary, to start Monday.

NEPSZABADSAG writes: "In the present period when detente has come under repeated fire, there is genuine need for meetings. It is first of all the policies of the United States that are aimed at sharpening the tensions and spurring the arms race. The U.S. efforts aimed at compelling the NATO allies to follow its line have hindered the promotion of the relations.

"Such questions are raised also in connection with the talks of Kadar and Schmidt, to open Tuesday. The talks will take place at a time when the clarifiction of stances can be of enormous use. The two politicians differ in terms of the lot of their nations, their political past, party affiliation and outlook, they stand for differing social ideals and alliances. In their consultation they can depart only from the policies of their two parties and states. The talks they have had so far have proved that they need little time to learn each other's language, the one knows the way of thinking of the other, even if their opinions do not coincide over many issues."

MAGYAR NEMZET writes: "The Bonn visit is to be profitable also for the international community. The very fact that, despite the chilly winds of the early 1980s, the relations of a socialist and a western states have retained impetus and have even been boosted, is a convincing report to those who bury detente, warn against it and wish to push to globe toward a cold war. It is encouragement for those who intend to revive peaceful coexistence between states with differing social systems."

NEPSZAVA: "Well-founded and many-sided cooperation between two countries with differing social orders is suitable for the maintenance of not only bilateral relations, it can promote international cooperation in a broader sense, for it can prove that there is room for the continuation of the dialogue, the settlement of disputes through negotiations and the defence of the achievements of detente."

In connection with the bilateral economic ties, MAGYAR HIRLAP writes: "We wish to achieve progress in the relations both in the relative and the absolute sense. We wish to broaden cooperation , widen economic links in a balanced way and promote cultural ties. Chancellor Schmidt has repeatedly indicated that he held the Hungarian-FRG ties exemplary. We wish this example to be followed universally. If it is to remain an example, it should remain so in helping to ease international tensions."

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM CONCLUDES 23 APR

Report on Debates

LD231322 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Excerpts] We begin the news with a report on the debates at the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum. The first to take the floor was Kazimierz Lewandowski, candidate member of the Central Committee and foreman at the Feliks Dzierzynski steelworks in Dabrowa Gornicza. He referred to problems of the Polish metallurgical industry and the difficulties faced by this important branch of our economy.

The next to take the floor in the discussion was Kazimierz Kolakowski, member of the Central Committee and director of the state farm combine in [name indistinct], Szczecin Voivodship. He conveyed his first observations of the implementation of the economic reform in the state farms and the conclusions arising from this experience. The economic reform in the state farms, he said, has been implemented over the last 10 months. It is still too early for a full and competent formulation of conclusions since the production cycle in agriculture takes a long time. A full evaluation of the effects of the reform in the state farms, and more broadly in agriculture, will be possible in 2-3 years time. The speaker stressed the need to concentrate the efforts of agriculture on actions connected with the implementation of the tasks formulated on this matter at the Ninth PZPR Congress and of the joint decisions of the PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee.

The next speaker, Jan Bucko, candidate member of the Central Committee and deputy director of the eastern regional directorate of the State Railways in Lubljin, drew attention to the fact that the consideration of economic plans must be linked with an analysis of transportation, especially railroad transportation. This, he stated, is the field of our economy which as it were, welds together all the remaining areas of our economic life. The speaker also drew attention to the growing disproportions between transportation tasks and the possibilities of our transportation. The disproportion is particularly painful today.

The next speaker, Krystian Luczak, first secretary of the Party Voivodship Committee in Wroclaw spoke of the common aims of ideological work and the socioeconomic objectives. In his region problems linked with solving the main economic difficulties are the subject of joint action by the party and the fraternal parties. For example, they carry out joint analysis of the issue of small-scale manufacture, the implementation of economic reform and the activation of agriculture. The speaker pointed to the development in the voivodship of the movement for national rebirth.

Mieczyslaw Drazek, Central Committee member, employee of the ("Koga") enterprise in the Hel Peninsula, Gdansk voivodship, concentrated in his speech on the significant role of the ninth congress in the life of the party.

Jozef Simnicki, Central Committee member, fitter at the Bobrek steelworks in Bytom, described the experience and initiatives of the party organization in his enterprise, which are connected with the dissemination of knowledge about the economic reform, its mechanisms and conditions. The speaker stated that a problem of the utmost importance -- which unfortunately is inadequately dealt with today -- is the protection of the natural environment. An example of the particularly visible deterioration of the conditions of life and work of the inhabitants is the great industrial region of Silesia.

Zygmunt Galecki, Central Committee member, deputy director of the (ZPZ) plant from the Warsaw district of Praga-Poludnie, pointed out that the theme of the present plenum far exceeds narrowly defined economic problems. The effective overcoming of the crisis in our country, he stressed, depends to an enormous degree also on whether we have at our disposal a (?reasonably) concrete vision of the future, of the political, social goals to which we are striving.

The plenum debates continue.

'Sharp' Exchange of Views

LD231522 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1405 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] In today's report on the deliberations of the 8th party Central Committee plenum we would like to refer to some of the numerous interesting proposals, statements and views noted in the discussion that has been taking place in the nine special task teams. Let us say above all, however, that an exchange of sharp views on the subject of the threats that are looming up for the economic reform was not avoided. What threatens the reform is the routine and the so-called personnel make-up of things. The leadership cadre is finding work too comfortable behind the shelter of martial law. An excess of operational programs is not conducive to effective action. One must take a critical view of the work done by plenipotentiaries of ministers responsible for matters connected with these programs. Also looming up is the threat of parochial, group, ministerial, factory and territorial interests. Of course, this is not everything but I think it reflects the atmosphere of the deliberations and the readiness to firmly defend the adopted reform program.

Time is pressing on, it was stated. It is necessary to speed up work on various fronts, to reactivate self-management and to back the positive effect it will have both on economic results and also on the social and political awareness of work forces. While resolving current problems it is also necessary at the same time to complete the drawing up of a long-term program to satisfy social needs and to prepare a general reform of the wages system which will genuinely motivate people to work productively, and to draw up a program for housing construction since the country needs considerably more dwelllings than what was proposed in the provisions of the draft. Dwellings are no longer simply a social matter but are also mentioned. An attempt is being made to protect the domestic market against excessively high prices by imposing regulated, inflexible prices on an increasingly large group of products. But when all is said and done this is what caused our ruin in the past. Let us not be frightened by this. Let us allow the mechanisms of the reform and the economic mechanisms to function and in a very short time we shall be observing a downwards movement prices, too. May this take place as quickly as possible. But, in order for this to be the case, a universal change of attitudes is necessary.

As one of those taking part in today's discussion said: It is not the time to calculate. Most important is how much individuals can give of themselves. A change of attitudes is one thing. The second thing, however, is to be uncomprising in the defense of our national interests. A decisive majority of society is working and wishes to work solidly and productively and better than has been the case to date because, after all, this is a time of great trial for us and for the whole of society.

But the opponent who in the period of social tensions struck out against the economy still urges people to indulge in subversion, sabotage and passive resistance. Since the first few days of martial law 220 cases of subversion and sabotage, of machinery and equipment being destroyed, and of explosions, have been registered. Blacklists of people doing good honest work are being drawn up. Plain squandering of resources, an inconsiderate attitude to social property and an increase in economic crime are also disquieting phenomena against which we must wage a resolute struggle. You see, a normalization of social and economic life in only the beginning of the road. It is true that this is a difficult road but when all is said and done one can already see today that it is leading us toward our goal.

More on Discussion

LD232106 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] At the Eighth Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee Janusz Janczewski, Central Committeee candidate member and director of the regional museum in Kalisz, spoke about the significant dependence between the progress of implementation of economic tasks and the scale and capabilities of satisfying social needs in the sphere of cultural activity.

Following him, Jan Mikulski, Central Committee member and private farmer from (Radzanow) village in Stara Blotnica Parish, Radom Voivodship, expressed anxiety at the numerous and continually worsening problems in agriculture. His speech repeated the absolute necessity of popularizing throughout the community respect for land which bears the bread for us all.

Next, Stefan Paterek, Central Committee member and miner in Viktoria coal mine in Walbrzych, took the floor. He devoted his speech to the problems of implementing the economic reform. According to him, nothing negates the usefulness of reform, but insufficient knowledge of economic mechanisms leads to sudden prices increases that cause worries. He said that constant approval of the community is essential for the economic reform.

Tadeusz Iskrzycki dwelt on the issue of rational land management in agriculture and in particular on matters of drainage. He is the director of the state farm combine in (Leszczyny), Katowice Voivodship. Nest to speak were Kazimierz Bartelik, Central Committee member and tools locksmith at the (Zremb) Building Construction Repair Works in Lebork, Slupsk Voivodship; Henryk Bednarski, first secretary of the Bydgoszcz Voivodship PZPR Committee; Jan Supleta, Central Committee member and quality inspector at the maritime equipment works [words indistinct]; and Marian Kasprzycki, Central Committee member and brigade leader at the Pafawag plant in Wroclaw.

Summary of Plenum Debates

LD240908 Warsaw PAP in English 0805 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Apr (PAP) -- A total of 22 speakers took the floor in the plenary discussion during the 8th full session of the PUWP Central Committee which came to an end here today.

The speakers made the following main points:

-- The party is the arthitect and the main guarantor of the correct solutions in the economic field,

-- permanent control over economic activities is for the party an instrument of protecting the interests of the working class,

-- one of the urgent party tasks at present is to get to the rank-and-file members with broad information and basic knowledge of the idea, principles and goals of the economic reform in a straightforward and lucid language,

-- the experience of the working class movement suggests the consideration of the possibility to set up a social worker-peasant inspection body to ensure a rational activity by the economic apparatus in all the spheres of production and services.

Some discussions also referred to that part of the PUWP CC Political Bureau report which said about complete independence of enterprises in the programming of their investments in pace with the attained financial results. It would be very just, said one of the debatees.

The participants also touched upon the issue of worker self-management which, it was emphasized, is very needed today. Without the self-management we would not manage to win over personnels, it was declared in the discussion.

We are for the resumption of activity by the worker self-managements but on condition that they would be elected on the basis of the Sejm law, said one speaker.

As regards trade unions, there is a conviction that they must take to defending the employee and his social and living matters. The general factory or national interests should be taken care of, first and foremost, through the employee self-government.

Some speakers pointed to the need for carrying through the process of accountability of persons responsible for our present situation, for cleansing the party of chance people who are engaging in the difficult and responsible actions which face the entire society. The hitherto undertaken resolutions in this sphere must be consistently realized. We need -- as fresh air -- social confidence in our own resolutions because only in such a climate the party will be able to break through the difficulties, to lead the country out of the economic crisis.

Plenum Resolution

LD242256 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 24 Apr 82

["Outline" of the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum resolution]

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee states that in the period between the seventh and eighth plenums the party's political activity has been enlivened and progress has been made in implementing the resolutions of the ninth congress, and takes approving cognizance of the reports presented on this matter.

The introduction of martial law opened the road to normalization of economic life. Increased output of coal and other raw materials has been responsible for partial enlivenment of industry and the entire economy. The process of restoring the money-market equilibrium was initiated and progress in foreign trade has been recorded.

But the process of overcoming difficulties is too slow. The atmosphere of impotence and wait-and-see has not been broken everywhere. It is necessary to adapt thinking and action to the new mechanism of management which calls for initiative and resourcefulness of the managerial cadres and whole crew.

The Central Committee, implementing the resolution of the Ninth PZPR Congress, invariably stands on the groundwork of the patriotic idea of national accord as the platform of constructive relations with all social forces which recognize and observe the superiority of the interests of the socialist state. The materialization of that idea and the combatting of destructive forces is a condition for internal peace, leading the country out of the crisis, stabilizing the economy and developing successfully. The Central Committee stresses the particular role confronting the civil committees of national rebirth in the process of uniting all patriotic forces of the nation.

1. The Central Committee recognizes the government program of overcoming the crisis as the correct directive for the continuation of anticrisis actions. Party organizations will inspire managements and worker collectives to work out their own programs for overcoming difficulties and for achieving better results than last year. Party members should be in the forefront of their implementation, creating a favorable political climate in the workplace.

2. The Central Committee appreciates the favorable changes taking place in the manner of functioning of government organs and considers further actions aimed at adapting the organization, methods and style of work of ministries to the requirements of the economic reform as useful.

The Central Committee recognizes as correct the use of competitive procedures when appointing directors of enterprises or associations. It is essential to adapt the information system and methods of evaluating the activity of economic organizations to the reformed principles.

3. The Central Committee finds it proper to successively restore still in the period of martial law the activity of employee self-management in step with emergence of adequate political, economic and organizational conditions at enterprises.

It is the task of party organizations to prepare, in conjunction with the management and the social commissions operating in enterprises, political conditions for setting up self-management bodies and to propose for them the best, most competent and responsible enterprise employees.

4. The most significant questions at the present stage of the introduction of the economic are:

The development of broad economic instruction among workforces, linked with moving to the principle of self-financing; a rational use of labor resources. The party will take care that the process of translocation connected with this takes place in accordance with the principles of social justice.

After the government's issuing of a decree on the modification of the principles of renumeration for 1982, the initiation of work by enterprises on their own motivation systems. This will promote an increase in labor productivity and the saving of materials, fuel, materials and energy.

These problems should be explained in detail and in easily understood terms to the work forces. The possibilities and, at the same time, the dangers and responsibilities connected with the introduction of new socio-economic mechanisms must be emphasized here. Enterprises must operatively adapt themselves to use initiative and independence in resolving these problems. The process whereby enterprises switch over to making use of domestic raw and other materials and those imported from socialist countries should be continued.

As far as the process whereby contracted and regulated prices [ceny umowne i regulowane] determine themselves is concerned, the key issue here is the creation by party organizations of an appropriate political climate facilitating universal verification of the costs of production in order to prevent the results of one's own mismanagement being shifted onto society.

The Central Committee believes that it is necessary for the activities of industry's scientific-research infrastructure to be adapted to tasks arising from the current economic situation and also to the new financial principles of its functioning.

A review of the completed scientific-research works from the angle of the possibilities of introducing them into economic practice should be carried out with the aid of experts from the supreme technological organization.

Party organizations active within the scientific-research infrastructure are instructed to inspire research in accordance with the genuine requirements of the economy and individual enterprises.

The management of research centers and production enterprises will create appropriate conditions for these measures. It is the task of party organizations to create a political climate which will facilitate a closer production cooperation and scientific-research cooperation between enterprises of the CEMA countries and, in particular, a process whereby cooperation is deepened and free production potential is utilized.

The Central Committee recommends that proper attention be focused on economic cooperation with the developing countries. Further economic cooperation with Western countries guided by principles of mutual benefit and noninterference in the partners' internal affairs is also advisable.

The Central Committee emphasizes the particular significance of activities that serve the goal of reorienting industry faster and more extensively toward satisying production requirements of agriculture and foodstuffs industry.

It is recommended to everyone and, in particular, to rural party organizations at all levels, that activities serving the cause of strengthening the worker-peasant alliance and which are conducive to stepping up the countryside's production effort and to developing every bit of land be embarked upon together with branches of the ZSL.

The speeding up of the development of housing in towns and in the countryside is an extremely burning social issue. The party Central Committee emphasizes the necessity of sensible management of the retrieved empty accomodation space. As far as the allocation of apartments is concerned, on the other hand, it is necessary to observe the principles of justice, the essential precondition of which is openness in the system of allocation. The poorest should be looked after in particular. The program envisages that they should receive apartments in the municipal [Komunalny] system of housing construction.

The housing policy must be carried out in a decisive and consistent manner. It is necessary to create, in its framework, material, financial and systematic conditions which will be conducive for the development of various forms of housing construction. It is a matter of fundamental significance to reduce the consumption of construction materials, to decisively combat waste and to reduce the costs of housing construction.

As far as the social policy is concerned, it is necessary to emphasize the issue of satisfying those needs which help the groups of the population in the lowest income bracket to survive the most difficult period. The Central Committee approves the stance of the Politburo regarding the necessity to accelerate work on the bill on a common system of old-age pensions. This will mean, among other things, that the old system of pensions will be gradually disposed of. Work on the bill should make it possible for the bill to come into force beginning 1 January 1983.

Party organizations, work forces and the management of enterprises and cooperatives should do everything in order to compensate for the increased expenses incurred for this purpose at the state level through increased productivity and a reduction in production costs. The Central Committee makes it incumbent on its departments to examine the proposals submitted during the plenary discussion and in the study groups together with appropriate (?institutions). Reports concerning the implementation of those proposals will be presented to the Central Committee at the end of the current year.

[Signed] Warsaw, 23 April 1982, PZPR Central Committee

Jaruzelski Closing Speech

LD252122 Warsaw PAP in English 2005 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Apr (PAP) -- In his speech delivered at the close of the 8th plenary meeting of the PUWP Central Committee, the First Secretary of the PUWP Central Committee Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed the opinion that the debates were rich in contents and became an important event in the life of the party. "Our desire is for the 8th plenum to be equally fruitful," said the PUWP first secretary.

The party aspect of economic issues [words indistinct] more than ever prominent with the present plenum.

"The discussion, continued the PUWP CC first secretary, also confirmed the correctness and topicality of economic policy directions expressed in the 9th PUWP Congress resolution. The economic conceptions defined by the 9th congress remain in force [words indistinct] the depth of the crisis and [word indistinct] in the inverval and, especially the external conditions make it imperative to update the approach to a number of issues and to adapt to new needs. This precisely has its expression in the updated government programme for overcoming the crisis."

Next, Wojciech Jaruzelski characterised the general prospects listing three, as it were, time horizons, The first, the next few months promise to be an especially difficult and responsible period.

During that period we want ultimately to halt [word indistinct] of the economy, achieve definite progress in [word indistinct] sectors, and shield the materially weakest social groups. The second, [word indistinct] there will be the next three years, up to 1985 in which there exist the possibility and necessity to minimalise the disproportions which are so acute at present, fully implement the economic reform, achieve stabilisation, including improvement of the material situation of the working people. In the three-year plan these tasks must be defined with great precision and very concretely. This stage, it appears, could be summed up properly at the 10th party congress.

The third long-term target involving a period up to the year 1990 should comprise substantial progress achieved in paying off Poland's debts in the capitalist countries, general and tangible improvement of the living and housing conditions, better health care and transportation, achievement of economic equilibrium and full stabilisation.

It is indispensable to notice all the conditions, the whole system of interdependences in which we are acting, and in which, it is obvious, not everything may be determined by us. We must be prepared for various phenomena of an external, objective nature, Jaruzelski continued.

This concerns chiefly the international situation, the growing tensions which, in fact, cause complications in every economy, and the more so negatively affect the situation in the country like Poland which is living through a grave crisis.

It is worthwhile to see the gigantic manipulation in the so-called Polish problem done by imperialist forces, and in particular by the ruling circles of the United States, designed to attain definite global aims. How vitally important in this light is, also from our national point of view, the support for all those initiatives of the Soviet Union which are aiming at detente and disarmament, at the revival of constructive forms of international cooperation.

The attainment of coexistence, so hardly won in the past years, has been damaged and is endangered now, the PUWP CC first secretary said further on.

This brings harm to international cooperation. Interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states is becoming ever more direct in character. And again, we are in the first line.

Again, an "iron curtain", certainly not built by us, is being created. If capitalist countries, their finance-economic circles, want us to pay back our debts, to meet our obligations, they should not, also in their own interest, block our import possibilities in the long run as by this they check the growth of our production, and consequently of our exports.

On the other hand, one must not underestimate this which depends on ourselves, this which we are capable of doing, Wojciech Jaruzelski said.

He emphasized that one of the most essential stimuli for the West to withdraw from the [words indistinct] sanctions and boycott will be Poland's regaining political, social and economic stability.

We must combine our efforts and centre them on the attaining of steady progress in all these spheres, he said.

In this light, Wojciech Jaruzelski continued, it is particularly significant, even priceless that in our most difficult moments we had and have the awareness of not being alone, of the fact that socialist countries, and among them the Soviet Union foremostly, have helped us and are helping us.

It is worth seeing this concrete sign of internationalism in a wider perspective, he stressed. It is worth seeing the tightening economic cooperation with CEMA countries, not only as a single emergency situation of the day, but as a great chance for the future of a strategic dimension.

Next Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed the need for better utilisation of managerial cadres, engineers and technicians, broader participation of scientists in solving the country's key problems, development of cooperatives, and preparation of a housing construction programme [word indistinct] the year 1990 [word indistinct] dealt with problems of agriculture and the food economy. "We must do something to be sure that the food weapon is never again used against Poland. We are working on a comprehensive programme of development of the food economy. It will be considered a joint meeting of the PUWP Central Committee and the UPP Central Committee," said Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The speaker next dealt with evaluations, remarks and postulates concerning the economic reform, formulated at the plenum. He informed the plenum that by mid-May the Council of Ministers will consider the first report assessing the course and effects of the reform being implemented.

Then Wojciech Jaruzelski spoke of the need to adapt the function and structure of the central organs of state administration to fit in with the assumptions of the economic reform. The speaker informed the plenum that a number of bills were drafted to ensure efficient functioning of central administration offices. In keeping with the intention of the 9th congress and the line of renewal and the principles of socialist democracy, legal steps are being taken in order to strengthen the structure of the socialist state and prove that the people's power, the government, and the administrative organs recognise the [word indistinct] parliamentary control.

The PUWP CC first secretary, next, voiced an opinion that -- as indicated by numerous examples -- the party was gradually regaining its full ability of action, was increasing its internal discipline and consolidating its unity.

This process is systematically intensifying. Pointing to the concrete results of implementation of the resolution of the 7th PUWP CC Plenum, to the fact that the party and its active are at present ever closer to the problems of working people, Wojciech Jaruzelski proposed, which was approved by the Central Committee with applause, that every member of the Political Bureau and the CC Secretariat, that every head and deputy head of the PUWP CC department should spend at least one day in a week visiting the different regions of the country. A similar principle ought to be introduced for the government's leadership, at individual ministries and central offices.

In conclusion of his speech the PUWP CC first secretary strongly emphasized that the party invariably upholds the line of national agreement and sees the necessity to maintain dialogue and cooperation with all the forces ready to honestly serve socialist Poland. The party puts forth the idea of patriotic movement, [word indistinct] to the best expereince of the national unity front and, especially, the achievements of the spontaneously formed civic committees of rebirth.

Referring to the approaching May Day holiday of the working people Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed a conviction that the party will prove that it has already regained its strength, that it is [word indistinct] to march united, that it is holding up its banners, that on the centenary of the Polish working class movement it is manifesting its best ties with the traditions of the Polish left-wing, with the struggle for national and social liberation, with the entire progressive trend of the past century.

Press Comment

LD260846 Warsaw PAP in English 0813 GMT 26 Apr 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Apr (PAP) -- In a commentary devoted to the problems debated by the last plenary session of the PUWP CC ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote inter alia:

"Against the background of choice between the necessity to extend a welfare safety net (which is dictated by the tactics of politics) and the requirements of economic approach (which stem from the strategic assumptions of healing the economy) the question arises "When shall we overcome the crisis'"

"The resolution of the plenum contains an unambiguous statement: Overcoming of the difficulties is progressing too slowly. Therefore it has resolved to take steps which will make possible a shortening of the period needed to restore the economic balance.

"The plenary session of the PUWP CC also stated clearly that the economy reform is the most important lever of pulling out of the crisis. At first glance this assertion seems obvious. However, it becomes meaningful against the background of actual activity by economic ministries which points to the perpetuation of former organizational patterns and old style of management based on directives.

"Politics is a difficult art of making choices. The sphere of economic policy is an area in which choice is ever so difficult. We have to decide, therefore, either to take certain consistent actions, taking care of course that the weakest groups are protected and those unable to find work receive help from the state, or to uphold a myth about a state capable of covering everybody with the welfare safety net while at the same time asking for help, wherever it can get it.

"If we want others to help us we must, in the first place, be able to help ourselves. We must fully realize that overcoming the crisis is a matter for the whole nation, and demands unification of all forces regardless of world outlook and political differences. The basic matter at stake in this case is the material foundation of our national existence," concluded ZYCIE WARSZAWY.

JARUZELSKI MEETS WITH ARCHBISHOP GLEMP 25 APR

LD252130 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 25 AP 82

[Text] A meeting between Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, and Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the primate of Poland, took place today.

During the meeting the two discussed the current situation in the country and stated that this situation is still very complicated. The country is facing multifold difficulties. In order to overcome these difficulties, a unified effort on the part of the authorities and the community is required. The issue of national accord and social compact was discussed in this context.

The speakers stated unanimously that these need to be achieved by means of dialogue in which the relations between the state and the church play a significant role.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers and the primate of Poland expressed their will to develop relations further in a constructive manner.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY Comment

LD260904 Warsaw PAP in English 0832 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Apr (PAP) -- Commenting on the meeting between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Jozef Glemp, the Warsaw newspaper ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote today that the "the high moral and social prestige of the church and our feeling of responsibility for the destinies of the nation and state give an important (?rank to the) church-state 'summit meetings' the more so as in recent times their necessity has been dictated not so much by the issues of mutual relations, though they too are of weighty importance, as by the dramaticism of our internal position.

"General Jaruzelski meets Primate Glemp for the fourth time. On October 21 and Novemeber 4 last the subject of the meeting (with participation of Lech Walesa) was the idea concerning the creation of a front of national accord. Unfortunately, it could not be realized under the then political circumstances.

"The meeting on January 11 of this year was devoted to the effects and prospects of martial law. The laconic communique stated at that time that 'the sides exchanged view on the current situation and voiced their intentions aimed at normalization of the life in the country.'

ZYCIE WARSZAWY went on to say that "the present communique is an evidence that both interlocutors see not only the need but also a real possibility of reaching a national agreement in the new circumstances through a dialogue. "The placing of the state-church relations in this context and the will of their development stresses once more the mutual country's difficult situation and the state's understanding of the importance of the church's contribution to the cause. "Yesterday's fourth meeting was held -- similarly as the first one -- on the eve of primate's trip to the Holy See, which additionally increases its value," concluded ZYCIE WARSZAWY.

GLEMP DEPARTS FOR MEETING WITH POPE 26 APRIL

LD260824 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] This morning Primate of Poland Archibishop Jozef Glemp set off for Rome. He is being accompanied by a group of bishops. The primate will visit Pope John Paul II and will hold talks with him. Archbishop Jozef Glemp was seen off at Okecie Airport in Warsaw by chief of the Office for Religious Affairs Minister Jerzy Kuberski and the suffragan bishops of Warsaw.

REPORTS ON POSSIBLE RELEASE OF SOME DETAINEES

Envoy Reports Release Plans

LD231124 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1030 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Report by Goeran Skaansberg]

[Text] Now about Poland. Many internees will be released shortly and the curfew will be lifted in only a few days, said the Polish ambassador to Sweden at a rapidly convened press conference today. The ambassador said that the martial law will be eased because the situation has stabilized in Poland.

[Begin Ambassador Cieslar recording -- speaking in English] I was informed recently that [words indistinct] of the interned persons, of the internees, a great number will be released before the end of April. And what might be [word indistinct] interesting to you that [words indistinct] also includes well-known leaders of the Solidarnosc trade union. [end recording]

According to what I have learned a considerable number of internees will be released before the end of April. These include a number of well-known Solidarity leaders and the curfew in Poland will be lifted in the next few days.

This was announced by Pawel Cieslar, Polish ambassador to Sweden, at the press conference in the Polish Embassy in the Stockholm a little while ago. The ambassador based his statement on information which he said he had received quite recently and which has not yet been made public in Warsaw.

According to official information, the number of internees now stands at just over 3,000. To my question of how many of those will be released shortly, Ambassador Cieslar replied that it will be a great number, but he was unable to give any figure. I imagine it will be many hundreds, said Cieslar.

The Polish ambassador said that he did not know either whether Solidarity Chairman Lech Walesa is among those who are now going to be released. How many and which internees will be released, according to this information from the Polish Embassy, is still unclear.

It is also unclear why the Polish authorities have chosen to announce this via Stockholm and not directly from Warsaw, but it seems evident that one purpose of this announced easing is to influence opinions and governments in the West to take a more favorable attitude toward Poland, in other words to bring about an end to the isolation to which Poland is exposed by the West, an isolation which for many countries, above all the United States, has taken the form of economic sanctions. These sanctions contribute largely to further impairing the economic crisis in Poland, it is openly admitted in Warsaw.

A winding-up of the martial law is also a minimum condition to bring about a stabilization of the domestic political situation in Poland, to bring about a real normalization instead of the so-called normalization which, according to the authorities, is already underway and which, according to the Polish ambassador to Sweden, has now proved so successful that the martial law can be eased.

Urban Cannot Confirm, Deny

LD241844 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] A representative of the Italian ANSA press agency in Warsaw asked government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban to either confirm or deny the rumors of the possibility of an easing of the martial law restrictions, by such means as lifting the curfew and freeing a considerable number of internees.

In reply Minister Urban stated that the martial law restrictions are being successively eased in accordance with the announcement of the Military Council of National Salvation and with part of Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski's 25 January speech to the Sejm. So far over half the internees have been freed and the majority of the restrictions that complicate the lives of citizens have already been lifted. This policy is being continued and will be continued.

Minister Jerzy Urban stated that as long as the the Military Council of National Salvation issues no relevant decision, he can neither confirm nor deny the rumors about further moves currently under consideration.

Cyrankiewicz Confirms Plans

NC251610 Paris AFP in English 1600 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Stockholm, 25 Apr (AFP) -- A large number of Solidarity union members currently detained in Poland will be released at the end of the month, former Polish Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz said today.

Mr Cyrankiewicz's statement confirmed remarks Friday by the Polish ambassador to Sweden, Pawel Cieslar, though a Polish Government spokesman in Warsaw yesterday said the ambassador had spoken unofficially and in his own name.

Today, however, Mr Cyrankiewicz said many members of the now-suspended union would be released. It would be "a gesture to mark May 1" labor day celebrations "rather than some sort of amnesty", he said.

The former premier made the statement in the seaside resort of Saltjoebaden, near Stockholm, where he is attending a Palme commission meeting on disarmament.

Some 3,100 people are still interned in Poland under martial law.

MINISTER REPLACES GDANSK UNIVERSITY RECTOR

LD232152 Warsaw PAP in English 2005 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Apr (PAP) -- The minister of science, higher schools and technique recalled Professor Robert Glebrocki from the post of rector of the Gdansk University. At the same time, he appointed Professor Bronislaw Rudowicz new rector of the Gdansk University. The farewell of the hitherto rector and the turning over of the rector's duties to his successor was held at a session of the Senate of the Gdansk University.

Professor Rudowicz is an expert in political economics, a well-known and highly valued research worker, and member of a number of Polish and foreign commissions. He was awarded many prizes for his research, teaching and educational attainments.

SOLIDARITY'S KRUPINSKI REPORTEDLY TO STAND TRIAL

PM220947 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 17 Apr 82 p 4

[Ritzaus Bureau dispatch: "On Trial"]

[Text] Stockholm -- Miroslav Krupinski, deputy chairman of Poland's suspended Solidarity trade union, will be put on trial at the end of the month, accused of disseminating anti-state propaganda and helping the CIA, Solidarity's information bureau in Stockholm announced on Friday [16 April].

FORMER ZAMOSC VOIVODSHIP OFFICIALS GO ON TRIAL

LD232128 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2040 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] The Zamosc Voivodship Court has begun hearing the case of four former local officials involved in improving private dwellings with state money. In the dock are Stanislaw Juraszek, former deputy voivoda and voivoda of Zamosc; Tadeusz Dmyterko, former voivoda; Edward Drazek, former deputy voivoda; and Jan Piskorski, former mayor of Zamosc. They are accused of having issued decisions that exposed state funds to considerable material damage, exceeding their authority and failing to fulfill their responsibilities. These decisions concerned finishing and furnishing a certain number of dwellings in Zamosc above the standard, using state resources to pay for this.

PZPR POLITBURO'S GLOWCZYK VIEWS ECONOMIC REFORM

PM231431 Lodz GLOS ROBOTNICZY in Polish 14 Apr 82 pp 1,3

[Leszek Rudnicki interview with candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo Jan Glowczyk: "The Community on the March" -- date and place of interview not specified]

[Excerpts] GLOS ROBOTNICZY: We have already gained some initial experience in connection with the gradual implementation of the economic reform and we are realizing at the same time increasingly clearly how difficult this process is. An increasing number of obstacles have been appearing....

[Answer] So, in plain words, what is "fazing" our reform? Let us recall at this point the quite recent discussions on the draft plan and the doubts expressed by some people on whether, in view of the current state of our economy, it is at all possible to take such revolutionary economic steps. Some economists and practicians believed that the question of the state of the economy is in fact of no importance because the reform itself would, as it were, automatically restore a balance in the economy very rapidly.

As usual, the truth lies somewhere in between. Obviously, the state of deep imbalance is not a factor which would facilitate the introduction of the reform. We have also met with the view that a lack of initiative in enterprises among both management and workforce is a hindrance. This factor is important, but the main difficulty has in face been a result of disproportions among supplies, our production potential and the size of the workforce.

GLOS ROBOTNICZY: This is a rather paradoxical situation since there is no shortage of manpower in our country and, as far as production potential is concerned, it is not small at all.

[Answer] And, furthermore, it is quite modern, as, for instance, you can ascertain at the Vera plant in Lodz. It is true that there is no lack of people eager to work. However, we have not yet learned how to organize work effectively. At present, the question of raw materials is the main difficulty. This is a problem beyond the power of enterprises and, consequently, opportunities for influencing it are limited. The hopes of those economists who believed that the economy would right itself thanks to the reform are rather tantamount to building castles in the air.

We certainly can imagine such a process. To initiate it, it would be necessary to increase prices very steeply, thus nimbly influencing the entire supply process. However, let me ask: Who could stand this? As consumers, we already find it difficult to cope with the increases which, even though unavoidable, have not, as we know, resolved all our problems. This means that while implementing the reform we must seek to achieve a compromise between formal economic logic and social and political common sense.

GLOS ROBOTNICZY: In the course of recent months we have received a package of essential legal documents on which the reform is to be based. The remaining documents are to be published soon. So what is not working in the economic mechanism apart from supplies of raw materials?

[Answer] Worker self-management, for instance. This is a result not, as some people assert, of martial law but of the pre-13 December events in our country. All the same, self-ma..agement is an element which we will have to consider in the near future, but meanwhile we must seek some provisional forms which already exist in practice. Here in Lodz, for instance, management consultative commissions and worker advice committees have been active. They have not resolved the problem either, but they have created a basis for future activities. After all, we must honestly admit that the creation of self-managing bodies will be a relatively lengthy process. You have to learn how self-management is to work, gain experience and acquire know-how.

GLOS ROBOTNICZY: So maybe it is better that this subject be reconsidered when we are able to discuss how certain rules governing the reform have worked out in practice?

[Answer] This is probably true because many people have failed to realize how difficult it would be to do all this and how much would fall on the shoulders of self-managing bodies, with respect to the problem of responsibility, for instance.

GLOS ROBOTNICZY: So we have the reform as a kind of economic driving force on the one hand and state social policy on the other. What role is the party to play during these transformations?

[Answer] I would rather refer to the party's wishes, which must also find expression in the economic reform. The party must and should support the reform -- and this is what it wants to do -- because the range of social problems will increase. And it will increase not only because we are now in a difficult situation but also because this is the nature of socialist society.

On the other hand, however, the extent to which social objectives will be achieved depends on the effectiveness of our activities and by this I do not merely mean labor. We have all too often narrowed the meaning of effectiveness to labor productivity, whereas it is also a question of raw material productivity. After all, in veiw of such huge shortages we must fully utilize what we do have. It is necessary to begin eliminating waste by improving labor organization and introducing new techniques with a view to improving quality and processing.

We can process economically what we do have, but this should not mean producing poor-quality goods. I would like to say that what is most wasteful is producing poor-quality goods from good raw materials. On the other hand, producing high-quality goods from poor raw material is an achievement. Our neighbors in the GDR do this, for instance. Last year, they achieved an increase in production and national income even though they reduced their consumption of raw materials by several percent.

GLOS ROBOTNICZY: Our economy is altogether one of the most raw material consuming economies in the world.

[Answer] Fortunately we do not lead in this sphere, but the problem is enormous. Anyway, it is connected with a broader concept of production structure. After all, there are some industries and products that consume less raw materials, making it possible to reduce consumption per production unit. On the scale of the entire economy it is a question of correct choice.

GLOS ROBOTNICZY: So the party's wishes should be expressed in the form of influence over the shaping of these structures, that is, over the determination of certain directions for economic development....

[Answer] Yes, but also in the form of influence over transformations in the sphere of consciousness. These matters are interlocked. After all, we have encountered some considerable and partly understandable reluctance to accept any changes. So it is necessary to influence people, inform them and tell them what purpose all this is going to serve.

GLOS ROBOTNICZY: It seems that a certain role is appearing for a new form of activities by the party Central Committee and its commissions, including the Social Commission chaired by you.

[Answer] This is a new formula whose possibilities are still being worked out. In fact, we are all familiarizing ourselves with it, seeing it as an instrument for indirect action by the Central Committee between plenary sessions. I believe that this is an important factor in party activities because it provides an opportunity for discussing various matters in detail both with experts and the people concerned. A kind of dual process occurs here -- self-education by us Central Committee members and, at the same time, extensive consultations. I pin great hopes on this method, but let me emphasize that we started this work only recently and that the number of problems on which we have to express our views has continually been growing.

Within the framework of our commission we have been setting up committees to deal with specific individual problems. Quite often we have to study spheres about which few facts are yet known even though they arouse enormous interest among the community.

Among these issues, which, incidentally, aroused very strong reactions during a meeting with the LODZ economic aktiv, is the fact that a certain group of people has been enriching itself to an excessive extent under the present circumstances. It is not a question of denying enterprise managers opportunities for earning money, but we are faced with the problem of differences in incomes.

Whenever the consumption fund generally decreases -- I am not even referring to its monetary expression -- these differences should also decrease. If we consider people active outside the socialized sector who earn money not by organizing production or services but by "appropriating" money through speculation, we will realize that it is a problem which generally arouses the public's opposition and indignation and calls for countermeasures.

GLOS ROBOTNICZY: I may well be dwelling so strong on the question of the commissions' and the Central Committee's specific activities because it is connected with the question of the credibility of the party as a real political force.

[Answer] I agree and what I said does not mean at all that I am pleased with our effectiveness. A certain element of improvisation is still apparent in our activities. As far as our commission's work is concerned, we have been more effective in spheres in which it has been directly connected with the subjects discussed at Central Committee plenums. It is a question not merely of political decisions but also of a simultaneous setting in motion of all social, political and administrative mechanisms. However, we also have to seek some other mechanisms because not all problems can be discussed at plenary meetings and, as a journalist, I would also say that we must consult public opinion more frequently and seek its support for our activities.

We must seek its support and understanding also in connection with any situation to which it is in fact impossible to find a satisfactory solution. If we thought here in terms of a broad range of socialist production relations, we would see that such understanding would lead to mutual assistance and cooperation. So mutual understanding represents a starting point for everything, among other things because an individual or a social group must occasionally wait for others for a little while and maybe even cut back slightly, as, for instance, owners of automobiles had to cut back a little as far as the use of their automobiles was concerned and wait for people faced with some much more complicated problems.

After all, as a community, we are all on the march. We are seeking to go forward and organize this march reasonably harmoniously as far as objective conditions permit. After all, someone must have earned the resources which enabled us to import oil or gasoline. So it is a question of understanding a certain hierarchy in the needs of the community as a whole. And this hierarchy is not as streamlined at present as it would be under normal circumstances.

GLOS ROBOTNICZY: Thank you for the interview.

CZYREK 19 APR SPEECH AT DINNER FOR MLADENOV

AU231235 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Apr 82 p 7

[PAP report on speech delivered by Jozef Czyrek, Polish minister of foreign affairs, at the 19 April dinner in Warsaw in honor of Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs]

[Text] While addressing the dinner, which was also attended by Roman Malinowski, United Peasants Party chief committee chairman and vice premier, the chief of Polish diplomacy emphasized in particular that fraternal relations based on the firm foundation of Marxist-Leninist ideals and of political goals linked the two countries. Cordial friendship between the peoples of Poland and Bulgaria, based on the traditions of the past and on deep mutual respect and confidence, has been fostered by cooperation between the PZPR and BCP, by common striving for preserving peace in Europe and all over the world. Cooperation in the international forum is remarkable for the identity of views on all issues. The minister emphasized that Poland highly valued Bulgaria's efforts and its constructive activities to turn Bulgaria into a sphere of peace and good neighborly cooperation.

J. Czyrek also said that Poland valued fraternal Bulgaria's political and economic support; in recent times, the Bulgarian friends have given many proofs of concern for the situation developing in the Polish People's Republic.

The minister went on to state that the process of international detente had been set back, and that the American administration and NATO states were mainly responsible for that. In the present situation, the main task is to resist the threat of war. The struggle for detente, for restricting armament and for eliminating factors endangering peace from international relations is an issue of paramount importance. In the struggle for peace, detente and developing cooperation, unity and cooperation among our community's peoples are of particular significance, the minister emphasized. We must constantly deepen that cooperation.

Minister Czyrek called attention to the need for both countries to cooperate even more closely than hitherto in the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. That need arises both from the ideology which unites us and from the requirements of the present day. At the same time it constitutes an important factor of unity and cohesion within the entire socialist community. Today we draw strength and a feeling of safety from the tested source of proletarian internationalism. The unbreakable alliance and fraternal friendship with the USSR and other countries of the socialist community is its foundation.

At the end, the minister called attention to the fact that we were firmly resolved to further strengthen the allied links, to make progress in fostering long-term economic relations, and to restore close contacts between societies in both countries. That line of activity is in the most vital interests of the fraternal peoples. We must seek, J. Czyrek emphasized, increasingly effective methods to broaden our cooperation, and must contribute our common creative part in strengthening our close relations.

LE FIGARO ON REMOVAL OF PZPR HARDLINERS

PM201351 Paris LE FIGARO in French 19 Apr 82 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: the Opposition Asserts Itself and Increases"]

[Text] Warsaw -- Mgr Josef Glemp, primate of Poland, yesterday asked the authorities, to the applause of a crowd of nearly 100,000 people, to release at least the women internees before next month so that in "May, the month of the Virgin," there are no longer any women deprived of their freedom in Poland. The primate was speaking on the occasion of the departure from Warsaw of the picture of the Black Madonna in this year which marks the 600th anniversary of the Jasna Gora sanctuary.

The alter had been outside the university church of Saint Anne, and the street, which was packed with people stretching for several hundred meters, was decorated with the Virgin's blue and white flag, the church's yellow and white flag and Poland's red and white flag. One banner read: "Do Not Be Cast Down, the Lord's Joy Is Your Support." That was the first time since 13 December that such a crowd has been seen gathered in a public place. Solidarity badges were not to be seen but a new badge made its appearance: "Bezpartyjny" (nonparty).

In his sermon the primate confirmed that he had very long-term objectives. He envisaged the possibility of another visit to Warsaw by the picture of the Black Madonna around the year 2000 and expressed the hope that at that time "the changes we expect and demand will be achieved...the changes which will lead to national accord."

Meanwhile Stanislaw Kociolek, one of the main leaders of the party's "hardline" wing, will be removed from his post as Warsaw communist party first secretary in the next few days, according to a reliable source. According to circles close to the Foreign Ministry, Mr Kociolek -- who would be appointed ambassador, probably to Moscow -- is already undergoing a period of training in that ministry.

That change will deal a very considerable blow to the party "dogmatists," especially since efforts are being made to persuade Mr Glowczyk, a moderate Politburo member, to accept the very important post of party first secretary for Warsaw. That seems to indicate that, on the eve of the eighth plenum on 22 April, General Jaruzelski and his friends have finally decided to do battle against the extremists, especially since Mr Tokarski, another representative of that faction, could leave the leadership of the Central Committee press section. Those departures could produce a change of attitude in the party apparatus, which is adept at feeling the direction in which the wind is blowing.

The position of the party "hardliners" -- and of the minoirty of generals who have formed an alliance with them -- will therefore be considerably weakened, at least for a time.

Demonstration

It is true that General Jaruzelski can no longer afford to wait. Indeed the economic, social and political situation is on 13 April -- 4 months after the installation of the military government -- a 4-minute strike took place in the (ZWAR) enterprise, another 5-minute strike in some Ursus tractor production shops and a protest march was organized around the buildings of the (Swierk) nuclear research center. There was also a bomb scare at the (Wared) electrical equipment factory 13 April.

The same day stink bombs caused the programs to be suspended in the Atlantic and (Skarp) movie theaters -- the two biggest in Warsaw. And Friday the police dispersed 500 people demonstrating in Victory Square in Warsaw.

Short stoppages had already taken place the previous month in three Ursus workshops (to demand that the Solidarity flag be kept in the factory), at the (Unitra-Unima) electronics factory and even at the automobile factory (a 10-minute stoppage by 30 percent of the assembly workers). In addition the employees of the (Mera-Penfal) factory signed a petition calling for the release of the internees, while 40 Solidarity leaders from Pozan, interned in Ostrow camp, were on hunger strike to demand the release of the women.

The clandestine opposition is being organized increasingly well. That not only concerns the publication of pamphlets or the production of radio broadcasts; for instance, automatic pamphlet distributors are operating in Warsaw -- boxes equipped with springs which suddenly release pamphlets onto the sidwalk when those who placed them there have long since vanished.

Automatic Pamphlet Distributors

Obviously, all this worries the leaders greatly, especially since the economic situation continues to deteriorate. The state is short of 5 to 6 million tons of wheat. As for meat, it is already known that it will be difficult not to reduce rations again 1 July. Moreover, in June a high-level conference at the central committee was to examine the problems related to the population's living conditions. But faced with the growing discontent, stong pressures are being exerted within the party to bring the date forward. In these circumstances the government is viewing all upcoming important events with apprehension.

That is true of 1 May, for instance. After some hesitation the authorities have decided to hold an indoor commemoration 31 April to celebrate mainly the centenary of the Polish workers movement and the 40th anniversary of the PZPR with party veterans.

Strict instructions have been given for attendance at that parade to be obligatory for all party members. Finally, 3 May is the date of the former national celebration of Polish Independence.

General Jaruzelski has his back to the wall. Unless he quickly convinces the country of his real intention to resume the path to some degree of national accord and structural reforms, anything might happen. It is true that he finally seems to be aware of the risks. The efforts being made to make the party "hardliners" toe the line demonstrate that -- and the forthcoming plenum might confirm it. The release of 1,000 internees at the end of the month, which is increasingly being discussed, could also be one of those gestures impatiently awaited by public opinion.

CEAUSESCU MAKES STATEMENT ON SINAI RETURN

AU251738 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 25 Apr 82

["Statement by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on the conclusion of Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai and the reversion of that territory to Egypt, made at the request of the Egyptian radio and television" -- recorded, date and place not given]

[Text] The conclusion of Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai and the reversion of that territory to Egypt constitutes an event of particular significance for the peace process in the Middle East and for current international life. On this occasion, I want to convey warmest congratulations to the friendly Egyptian people on regaining all the Sinai and consolidating the peace between Egypt and Israel.

I want to recall at this time the initiative of the late lamented President as-Sadat, who acted with a great sense of responsibility to restore Egypt's territorial integrity, to ensure the peace and quiet of the Egyptian people, and to accomplish a lasting peace in the Middle East. The implementation of the treaty between Egypt and Israel forcefully demonstrates that through negotiations it is possible to find appropriate solutions to the most complex problems, if the sides involved proceed from the principle of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, and renunciation of the use or threat of force in interstate relations.

Currently, when the situation in the Middle East is extremely tense, all the sides must show a great sense of responsibility and refrain from anything that could lead to a new conflict. In particular, everything possible must be done to achieve a general peace based on Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967 and on a solution to the Palestinian problem, based on that people's right to self-determination and to establish their own independent state. It is in the interests of all Middle East states to ensure the integrity and sovereignty of all countries in the area.

I hope that the retrocession of the entire Sinai to Egypt will mark an important moment for ensuring peace and progress for the Egyptian people, and for a general, just and lasting peace in the Middle East. May this event give fresh impetus to efforts to resolve through negotiations all interstate conflicts and problems, and to promote a policy of peace and cooperation, of disarmament and independence, of eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new world economic order, and of international detente and security.

I want to once again convey the warmest congratulations to the Egyptian people and to President Mubarak, and to express my hope that the good Romanian-Egyptian relations of friendship and cooperation will develop increasingly, in the interests of both peoples and of the cause of international peace and understanding.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES GUINEAN AMBASSADOR 23 APRIL

AU231849 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Apr (AGERPRES) -- Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu, received on April 23 Mamory Toure, ambassador of the Popular and Revolutionary Republic of Guinea in Bucharest, upon the latter's request.

Greetings were exchanged on the occasion between the Romanian head of state, Nicolae Ceausescu, and the president of Guinea, Ahmed Sekou Toure.

Talks were also conducted which passed in a cordial atmosphere.

LJUBICIC RETURNS FROM VISIT TO USS 23 APR

LD232318 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, returned this afternoon from a working visit to the Soviet Union where he was visiting the armed forces as a guest of Marshal Ustinov, minister of defense. During his stay in the Soviet Union, Army General Ljubicic talked to his hosts about the further promotion of relations and cooperation between the two countries and their armed forces. At Batajnica Airport Army General Ljubicic and the members of the delegation were met by Adm Branko Mamula, head of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, and other army officers. Present at the welcoming ceremony was Nikolay Rodionov, Soviet ambassador in Yugoslavia.

U.S. JOINT PARTY DELEGATION LEAVES COUNTRY

LD242358 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0809 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Apr (TANJUG) -- After a return visit of several days to the LCY and the SAWPY, the joint delegation of the U.S. Republican and Democratic Parties left Belgrade today. The delegation was seen off at Surcin Airport by Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

KOSOVO LC CONFERENCE OPENS IN PRISTINA 25 APR

Overview of Session

LD251018 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0810 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Pristina, 25 Apr (TANJUG) -- Veli Deva, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, today opened the 13th Conference of the Kosovo League of Communists in Pristina. After the Internationale had been played, Veli Deva greeted the LCY Central Committee delegation, which includes Lazar Mojsov and Nikola Koca Joncic; Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee; Zivorad Misic, member of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, and delegations from the Central Committees of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Montenegro, Croatia, Macedonia and Slovenia and the Provincial Committee of the Vojvodina League of Communists.

Following the election of the working chairmen, the participants in the conference paid respect with 1 minute's silence to Comrades Tito and Kardelj and all members of the League of Communists of Kosovo who died in the period between the two top-level gatherings of Kosovo communists. The conference elected a delegation which placed a wreath at the commemorative charnel house in Pristina.

Following the drawing up of the agenda and the election of the conference's working bodies, Ali Sukrija, the first chairman, gave the floor to Veli Deva, president of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee, who delivered his report "The Kosovo League of Communists in the Struggle for the Further Development of Socialist Self-Management and for Political Stabilization in the Province."

On behalf of the LCY Central Committee and the Central Committee Presidium, the participants of the 13th Conference of the Kosovo League of Communists were welcomed by Lazar Mojsov.

At the end of today's plenary session the conference elected the chairmanships and chairman of the three commissions at which a discussion will be held on the report by the president of the Provincial Committee and on reports by the Kosovo League of Communists organis. The next plenary session is set for tomorrow afternoon. The conference continues its work today in the commissions for socioeconomic relations and material development; the development of the League of Communists, statutory questions, the political system and international relations; and ideological questions in the sphere of education, science, culture and information.

Veli Deva Report

LD242118 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1524 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Pristina, 24 Apr (TANJUG) -- At the beginning of the report which he submitted to the 13th Kosovo League of Communists Conference, Veli Deva, president of the Provincial Committee, stressed that this gathering is held without Comrade Tito, the leader and strategist of our revolution whose work and thought represents for the League of Communists, the working class and all nations and nationalities of Kosovo a bright and unique landmark. Now, when Tito is no longer among us, we must continuously recall his messages on brotherhood and unity which represent more than a pledge for all the people of Kosovo. Deva stressed. Recalling the fact that hardly a country in the world has achieved such dynamic development as Yugoslavia, Veli Deva stressed that only in such a socialist self-managing community can Kosovo achieve a great transformation in its material and overall social development. In less than four decades a path has been followed from a society with many features of precapitalists relations and patriarchal isolationism to a modern society of socialist self-management.

The basic funds of the social economy in the past two and half decades increased by more than 12 times; those of industry increased by more than 16 times. The social product of the economy has been increased sixfold in real terms. And the volume of agricultural production nearly two and a half times. In the social sector 183,000 people have been employed and Kosovo has risen from the last place to the third place nationally in terms of skilled labor. Having listed these and a series of other impressive indices by which he illustrated the powerful transformation in the health service, education, culture and other spheres, Deva said that three and a half decades is a short time in which to make up for backwardness over centuries. Therefore, Kosovo today remains the most underdeveloped area in Yugoslavia. Therefore, the LCY and our entire society have adopted a policy of developing this province as fast as possible. In the present medium-term period alone, from the federal fund and by other measures, 15 trillion old dinars will be guaranteed for Kosovo's material and social development.

The working class, nations and nationalities of Kosovo, led by the Central Committee, decisively reject all attempts to deny and minimize the results we have achieved. They reject attacks on the policy of the speediest development of Kosovo, whether it be from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism -- denying all achievements -- or from other chauvinist positions -- claiming that material support for Kosovo is exaggerated -- Deva stressed. He went on: Between the 12th and 13th Conferences of the Kosovo League of Communists we have faced the attempt of the counterrevolution, in which Albanian nationalism and irredentism embarked on demolishing, crudely and violently, everything we have built and built up for years. The blow by the internal enemy supported by the darkest and most reactionary forces in the world has been directed at wrecking brotherhood in Kosovo and the unity of the nations and nationalities living there, at demolishing socialist self-management and the constitutional order and at threatening the unity and integrity of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and of the SFRY. But once again all our opponents have become convinced that we are decisive in the defense of that which we have acquired by blood, by struggle and by work. Everyone in our country has felt the onslaught in Kosovo, as a counterrevolutionary blow at Yugoslavia, at each of its parts. This is why the reply has been so decisive and united.

Noting that the LCY Central Committee platform has been and remains the prop of the actions by the League of Communists and all subjective socialist forces in Kosovo, in Serbia and in Yugoslavia for the lasting political stabilization in the province, Veli Deva said that in Kosovo, with the backing of the working class and of the League of Communists of the entire country, results are being achieved in the stabilization of the situation caused by last year's counterrevolutionary actions by Albanian nationalists and irredentists.

The enemy has been condemned by the great majority of the working people, citizens and young people. The enemy's real goals and intentions are being exposed. Major results have been achieved in the consolidation of the League of Communists in organizational and ideological terms and cadre policy. Very lively political work in sociopolitical organizations and in their united front -- the SAWP -- has been set in motion. Working people in many collectives are achieving better and better results. The system of all-people's defense and social self-protection has been consolidated in many respects. All social sectors are, with growing success, opposing the enemy's attempt to continue its actions.

Veli Deva devoted some 10 pages to the 46 pages of his report -- entitled "The Kosovo League of Communists in the Struggle for the Further Development of Socialist Self-Management and for the Political Stabilization in the Province -- to socioeconomic relations and material development.

The president of the Provincial Committee noted that many problems and weaknesses have emerged in the development of socialist self-managing socio-economic relations in Kosovo, particularly over the last few years. Workers are still not in control of the conditions and results of their work and do not make decisions on the entire income. Income-based relations and pooling of labor and resources are being developed only slowly and inconsistently. There are numerous weaknesses and problems in implementing the free exchange of labor. The influence of technocracy and political bureaucracy is still faily strong. The role of the state and of regulations by the state is still over-emphasized. The League of Communists has not grasped all these problems and contradictions in time; it has not uncovered its deeper causes and ordered the political action to resolve them more rapidly.

Proceeding from the fact that without worker control over income and the development of income-based relations there can practically be no development of self-management, Veli Deva stressed that communists must be conscious of the fact that, from a long term of view, we are fighting one of the most important battles in Kosovo and in the entire country precisely to make the worker the master of income.

Work and work results are for us today that milestone by which every communist and working man is recognized and esteemed, Veli Deva stressed. He noted that the present very low level of labor productivity -- it is 30 percent lower than the country's average -- is one of the basic problems Kosovo faces and that in order to resolve this problem it is necessary to build a stimulating system of remuneration. The desired results have not yet been achieved in this area. The levelling out and socialization of personal income are more and more in evidence. Such a situation, in Veli Deva's words is a serious warning for the League of Communists, which must react decisively to ensure that personal incomes are dependent on the results of work alone.

Speaking about the tasks in the development of the political system of socialist self-management, Veli Deva pointed out in particular the importance of involving communists in the basic organizations of associated labor, local communities, delegate mechanisms and sociopolitical organizations. He then went on:

The League of Communists and all progressive forces must fight successfully for the development of togetherness in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the SFRY, by proceeding from the fact that the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo is within the composition of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and is a constituent element of the Yugoslav federation. Particular attention should be paid to building socialist self-managing relations based on the full implementation of the role, position and responsibility of the republic and province stipulated by the Constitution of the SFRY, the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Constitution of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

At the same time, the League of Communists must also fight for the participation of all social subjects in formulating and implementing the policy of and building relations in the federation.

Consistent implementation of the constitutional position of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo also implies the energetic and decisive ideological struggle by the League of Communists and all other subjective forces against etatism bureaucratism and separatism at all levels, against attempts by Albanian nationalists and irredentists to cool relations in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and become increasingly remote from it, or attempts by Serbian nationalists and unitarists at the greatest possible narrowing of autonomy. The only path leading to the construction of relations in Serbia is the consistent implementation of the Constitution and the further development of socialist self-management and, on these foundations, the enriching of togetherness.

Velvi Deva devoted part of his report to the information media. Along with the assessment already known, he added that it is not necessary to write either favorable or unfavorable about Kosovo but to describe it as it is, objectively, comprehensively and on time.

Veli Deva, president of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee, then went on to speak at greater length about intranational relations. He stressed first that in socialist construction, in togetherness, brotherhood and unity, members of all nations and nationalities in Kosovo have achieved major goals. Brotherhood, unity and togetherness in Kosovo, in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the whole countries are a historical and vital need and the condition of existence of every one of our nations and nationalities individually and of all together.

It is precisely this unity which did not suit the nationalistic and reactionary forces. It has never suited them but last year counterrevolutionary forces came to the fore in brutal demonstrations through their slogans and actions against our togetherness, with their demands for an "ethnically pure Kosovo," for the "republic" of the Albanians in Yugoslavia, and such like.

The League of Communists and the socialist forces in Kosovo and the entire country clearly recognized behind these slogans and demands the Greater Albanian illusions of the feudal and bourgeois classes over the last centuries and clearly perceived the slogans of the fascist occupying forces and their collaborators about a "Great Albania" and the Greater Albanian ambitions of Enver Hoxha and the Stalinist dogmatists who regard our system of socialist self-management as the greatest danger to the ideology, system and practice of Stalinism.

Veli Deva recalled the assessments of the League of Communists regarding the disruption in and cooling of intranational relations in Kosovo and the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from this province. In this connection, he said that the subjective socialist forces of Kosovo must liquidate every form of pressure and be consistent in preventing any kind of inequality or discrimination. Everything must be done to ensure that life in the togetherness and equality of the members of all the nations and nationalities is worthy of the life of people in socialist self-management society [sentence as received].

Socialist self-management is a basic condition for achieving national equality. Stressing this throught, Deva noted that the experiences of the past period demonstrate that many causes of distortions arose precisely because of the delay in the development of self-management and in the absence of the crucial role of the working class. It was in these conditions that the enemy jumped in with the demagogic slogan of "Kosovo -- A Republic," the reactionary and unacceptable nature of which lies in the fact that is aim is to reshape and break up our community and to demolish the federation of equal nations and nationalities, republics and provinces. This slogan denies the historic roots and essence of our federation and of the autonomy of Kosovo within it; it seeks the annexation of Kosovo to Albania and a Stalinist regime; it undermines the togetherness and equal position of the nations and nationalties, particularly the Albanian nationality, in Kosovo.

In implementing the policy of equality and affirmation for the Albanian nationality, the Kosovo League of Communists failed to establish a sufficiently clear ideological boundary between national affirmation and nationalism, between what is nationally progressive and what is nationalistic and reactionary. Consequently, in the process of the intensive development of education, cultural creativity, publishing and other activities, a penetration of national romanticism, the glorification of events from the past and personalities from history and the lapping of waves of nationalism over the petit bourgeois consciousness emerged. This penetration was also facilitated from the Albanian side through various forms of cooperation toward which vigilance and caution were lacking.

The League of Communists of Kosovo, Deva stressed, urges the fostering, preservation and study of the positive cultural and historical heritage of every nationality. But it opposes attempts to transfer this heritage, these ideas and the results of the creativity of past eras in an uncritical manner into present day socialist reality. This means that there is a need for a decisive ideopolitical struggle against every nationalistic and petit bourgeois orientation. The task of the Kosovo communists, taught by experience, is to eradicate nationalism and irredentism decisively and remove all their consequences. For the communists of Kosovo, the struggle to achieve the policy of national equality and the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism and every other nationalism and chauvinism are pressing and fateful and in the interests of the working class and the nations and nationalities.

In recent years the League of Communists of Kosovo has not devoted enough attention to the problems of young people or the ideological trends and socioeconomic position and prospects of the young generation. This has led to serious consequences. Pointing this out, Veli Deva said that the conditions and ideopolitical climate had arisen in which a considerable number of young people were not able to distinguish clearly between the processes of positive national affirmation and nationalistic preoccupation. The bearers of nationalistic and irredentist ideology have exploited this and directed their activity precisely toward young people, primarily school children and students. There were very marked tendencies to split children and young people along national lines, from the nursery school to the university. At the same time, the League of Socialist Youth is to a great extent excessively concerned with meetings and formalism with the result that it has no significant role in the organized gathering together of young people or any great influence on the broad masses of young people.

Having stressed that nationalistic consciousness and ideology are dangerous both for young people and society as a whole, Veli Deva said that the League of Communists and all organized socialist forces should wage a more decisive battle for the direct involvement of young people in all the ayenues of self-management decisionmaking and sociopolitical life as a whole. Particular care should be taken to bring together and develop joint activities for the young of all nationalities. The nurturing of the brotherhood, unity and togetherness of the young people of all our nations and nationalities should be the constant concern and task of the entire society, and primarily of the educated institutions and organizations of the League of Socialist Youth. Solving the socioeconomic problems of the young demands much more concrete and organized involvement. The young generations must have prospects constantly opening up before them and they must be shown what the real possibilities offer.

In the part of the report in which he spoke of international relations, Veli Deva presented the well-known principles of our foreign policy on which Yugoslavia's cooperation with all neighboring countries, including with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, is developing. The efforts of recent years to intensify this cooperation have not yielded useful results. In fact, several types of cooperation have had to be broken off because of the well-known abuse of this cooperation by Albanian elements and the support extended to enemy, counterrevolutionary, nationalistic and irredentist activities in Kosovo by the leadership of the AWP.

Having noted that the existence of the numerous Albanian population in Yugoslavia, particularly in Kosovo, is one more reason for the development of comprehensive cooperation between Yugoslavia and Albania, Veli Deva went on: We have always attached significance to this and we have done and will do every thing we can to contribute to it. However, the Albanian Government and the leadership of the AWP have viewed this as a weakness and have cleverly and unscrupulously abused our efforts and our good will. In fact, for several decades we have been facing continuous enemy propaganda and Albanian action against our constitutional system, against self-management, against its institutions and personalities. We are facing interference in our internal affairs, activity that falsifies history, particularly the history of our relations. But we in Kosovo in particular have not constantly and successfully opposed such behavior.

The Eighth AWP Congress, in line with everything else happening in Albania before and after it, represents a culmination in the destruction of the foundations of Yugoslav-Albanian cooperation. Enver Hoxha's report, the statements by many speakers at the congress debate, and statements made after the congress fully expose the policy entirely contrary to good-neighborliness and other generally valid international principles. The great "attention" being given to and the preoccupation with Kosovo and the "fate of the Albanians" in Yugoslavia on the part of the congress and the Albanian public reveal the true intentions of Enver Hoxha and those who think like him: to divert the attention of their people from the main problems and contradictions in Albanian society, to cover up their failure to provide their society with a clear policy that will lead them out of the vicious circle of Stalinist dogma in which they have been caught for decades.

Mehmet Shehu's fate after the congress confirms this clearly, Deva stressed. He concluded that circumstances contrary to our wishes and will have influenced the stagnation in Yugoslav-Albanian relations and in relations between Albanians in Kosovo and their compatriots in Albania. The condition for overcoming this stagnation lies in overcoming the current negative policy and practices of the Albanian leadership toward Kosovo and Yugoslavia.

A critical attitude toward weaknesses and omissions, which is one of the basic features of Veli Deva's report at the 13th Kosovo League of Communists Conference, is particularly expressed in the final chapter, which deals with the development of the League of Communists in this province. Our experience over 1 year, this being the period during which we have been waging an intensive ideopolitical struggle against counterrevolutionary forces, has helped us, Deva stressed, to grasp even more clearly the weight of all our earlier weaknesses. The League of Communists has not been at the center of the political life of the working people, citizens and youth.

Work in forums has been intensified and has even been very intensive, but it has not been accompanied by activity by basic League of Communists organizations and members as a whole. The link with the grassroots has been continuously weakening. The free and open submission of views and constructive dialogue in formulating attitudes for united political action have been neglected and curbed. Working class interests and criteria have been curbed, while democratic life has become formalized. This has led to the strengthening of opportunism in the ranks of the Kosovo League of Communists. Influence has been exerted on the weakening of its ideological and action unity, on the passive attitude of a section of the membership. In this way the militancy and revolutionary spirit of the League of Communists have been disappearing and the role of the League of Communists member has been weakening. Therefore, it is necessary continuously to build an ideological and political profile of the League of Communists, of its organizations and leaders, that will make it possible continuously to confirm it as the leading ideopolitical force and the exponent of the struggle for the promotion of socialist social relations, to be in the front ranks of the struggle against counterrevolutionary forces and at the same time to discern and successfully oppose everything that slows and thwarts social development.

The ability of the working class, working people, citizens and young people to become involved in the broadest sense in the struggle for the further development of socialist self-management, for the decisive ideopolitical struggle against the class enemy acting from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism and from the positions of any other nationalism, along with continuous, open and uncompromising ideopolitical struggle against ideologies and ideological tendencies which are alien to the League of Communists and the working class, must become the basic quality of every communist, of all organizations and leaders and of the League of Communists of Kosovo as a whole.

Concluding his report, Veli Deva said: Kosovo communists confirm their readiness and resolve to safeguard and defend with every means at their disposal and together with the working class, nations and nationalities, the inviolable achievements of the revolution acquired through blood and struggle; the freedom, independence and territorial integrity of Yugoslavia; its nonaligned policy, socialist self-management, equality, brotherhood, unity and togetherness; and the federal system of the country enshrined in the decisions of the Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia and legalized by our Constitution.

The Kosovo League of Communists receives, with the decisions of the conference, with the decisions of the congress and with the actions it will take, a powerful weapon, support and encouragement for its further training. This time too we shall emerge as victors from the struggle we are waging. No force can stop us because this alone is the path of our prosperity, of Kosovo's general social progress in the community of equal nations and nationalities, of the republics and provinces -- Socialist Federal Yugoslavia.

Mojsov Greetings Speech

LD251226 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0903 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Pristina, 25 Apr (TANJUG) -- Welcoming the participants at the 13th Kosovo League of Communists Conference on behalf of the LCY Central Committee, Lazar Mojsov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said that important tasks lie before the Kosovo communists and that they should bravely and with dignity respond to all the historic demands with which they are now faced, demands which also stand before the whole of our society.

The LCY, of which you are an inseparable factor, Mojsov continued, has achieved important results between the 11th and 12th congresses, which are not only stated in political assessments but are also reflected in all the material gains, work results and scientific and cultural achievements which are also visible here in Kosovo, at every step, as it were. It has done this in a period which has been fraught with major difficulties, both here and in the world; in an historic period in which it lost the giant and strategist of our revolution, Josip Broz Tito; in a stage of socialist construction in which it experienced one of the mose severe blows from the class enemy -- an attempt at counter-revolution. All these difficulties and problems, no matter how major and condensed into one short period they might have been, did not cause the League of Communists to waver in firmly continuing along the path of its fundamental revolutionary orientations and the path of socialist construction, of which the main support is the self-management of the working people and citizens, the equality of the nations and nationalities, the federal structure and its independent and democratic development and nonaligned policy.

The LCY today is also waging many important and, as regards the strengthening of stability, brotherhood and unity and socialist togetherness, decisive battles in which the communists of Kosovo must also make a continuous contribution. We have come firmly to grips with all the accumulated economic difficulties, particularly those concerning the balance of payments deficit and the inadequate coordination of economic development. We have put effort into making a long-term program for economic stabilization which will be sufficiently effective from the point of view of the further balanced development of the economy and also consistent from the point of view of the historic orientations of the working class toward socialist self-management.

We are fully engaged in continuing to move along our own path of development in a situation without Tito, firmly united in the community of equal nations and nationalities. We have pooled a great deal of vigorous energy to remove through persistent ideopolitical work and fundamental economic and material transformations all the causes which can stir various nationalistic phenomena in all environments and all kinds of nationalism. Historical experience shows us that it is one the flaring up of nationalism of all hues and forms that the enemies of our country have based their attempts to hinder our revolutionary and socialist development. We take an open stand against the tide of ideological currents and tendencies opposed to the policy of the League of Communists, which are all the more noisy the less their influence is, and whose joint goal is that Yugoslavia should not be a free, socialist, equal, unified and independent nonaligned country.

These decisive actions and endeavors by the League of Communists have a firm support in the historic but also current interests of the working people in the present phase of socialist development and the broad support of our nations and nationalities. This is best evidenced by the visible results in the implementation of our economic stabilization policy, the mass turnout of the working people and citizens to the polling booths -- which was particularly noticeable here in Kosovo -- the accelerated numerical strengthening of the League of Communists ranks and the decisiveness of every one of our people to defend all the achievements and gains of socialist construction, our integrity, freedom and independence. In all this, special tasks and commitments lie with the League of Communists of Kosovo, for here an even greater call must be made for further economic development and for better and more efficient economic operation; the political situation continues to demand unceasing vigilance and the mobility of communists and all socialist forces. The counterrevolutionary action showed in a drastic manner the extent to which Albanian nationalism and irredentism run counter to the true interests of the Albanian nationality and are the main weapon in the struggle against our country and its social organization. The enemy -- who, because of the lack of vigilance and passivity of communists, succeeded in finding not an inconsiderable number of followers for his counterrevolutionary actions -- met with decisive resistance, and he should be completely unmasked, isolated and debilitated.

The enemy's activity and the long-lasting nationalist indoctrination have left their mark and fissures in intranational relations, which should be removed as decisively as possible. In this connection, all manifestations of pressures on the Serbs and Montenegrins to emigrate from Kosovo should be energetically rooted out and prevented. It is the historic commitment of the Kosovo League of Communists to halt this process, and not one single communist should spare his energy in ideopolitical activity and in resisting these pressures until they are completely removed. For this reason particular attention should be paid to renewing the disrupted intranational relations and building anew a climate of trust, equality, togetherness and strict respect for the constitutionally guaranteed rights of all working people and citizens.

Communists are expected to bear, through meaningful and longterm activity, the main burden of the battle in their environment, at their place of work and where they live, and to open up broad prospects for all working people and the entire population of the province -- Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Turks and others -- in the realization of full national equality and the development of socialist togetherness and brotherhood and unity, greater material and social progress and happier and fuller life. This, however, is not merely the concern of communists. Success can only be achieved if on these strategic orientations of action a mobilization is affected of the entire system of political and self-management organization, the Socialist Alliance, the Trade Union Federation, the Veterans' Federation, the Youth League, the delegate assemblies, the organs of authority, the workers' councils and local communities. There is a need for a lot more work and encouragement, better organization of affairs, greater material production, greater orientation toward exports, a more decisive turn toward domestic raw materials and our own economic possibilities and a much more effective activation of all the conditions and advantages which the economy of Kosovo has.

In all these endeavors the communits and working people of Kosovo will continue to enjoy the fullest support and receive all-round help from the LCY and the whole community, particularly at the economic level. Thus the funds which will be put aside for the development of Kosovo this 5-year period will far exceed those in the preceding 5-year period.

Our entire community is making visible efforts, through the pooling of labor and resources and in other ways, to help and further stimulate the development of Kosovo's economy, particularly those branches where the great and as yet unactivated potential of the province's development lie. Under way is the working out of dozens of new programs for the construction of economic projects and a series of other possibilities and concepts for the association and penetration of Kosovo's economy into that of the country as a whole.

The full equality of the nations and nationalities, the responsibility of the republics and provinces for their own development and for the further progress and socioeconomic development of the entire country on the bases of unified socialist self-management relations with full solidarity and togetherness have been and remain the cornerstone of LCY policy and that of our independent, united and nonaligned Yugoslavia. The socialist autonomous province of Kosovo, as an integral part of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and a constitutive factor in the federation, is built into the foundations of our socialist community and constitutes an inseparable part of it. For this reason all our nations and nationalities are vitally interested in Kosovo's accelerated development, its realization of prosperity and new, increasingly successful economic results, the all-round promotion of intranational relations in this and in all other environments and the prevalence of harmony and togetherness.

The orientation toward these goals has always been present. The firm foundations for their increasingly complete realization have been laid and the mood for this exists among all our working people and citizens. Hence the trust in the readiness and ability of the Kosovo League of Communists to resolve all the accumulated problems and perseveringly to pursue to its end the battle for the eradication of nationalism, irredentism and separatism. This battle is just starting and much remains to be done; particularly at the ideological and educational level. In overcoming all those alien influences and concepts which were the basic foundation for the birth and flaring up of nationalism. Everything which stirs up and perpetuates the nationalist consciousness both in practical life and the ideological sphere should be removed from the dynamics of society. The Marxist cadres should be increasingly encouraged so that the Marxist position -- in the press, publishing and the whole of public activity -- should throw light on and critically appraise all the alien and reactionary ideological views and influences, particularly in the fight against all forms of nationalism.

In this action the communists of Kosovo have a clear starting point and strategically designated tasks in the form of the action program of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee, the political platform of the LCY Central Committee for LCY action in the development of socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity and togetherness in Kosovo, and the conclusions of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee and the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee. The entire LCY and all Yugoslav communists must lead in the struggle against nationalism of all kinds, particularly in their own environments, said Lazar Mojsov in conclusion, and hoped that the orientations and standpoints from this meeting would be implemented consistently.

Radio Commentary

AU241941 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Tomorrow in Pristina, the 13th Conference of the League of Communists will open, at which 530 delegates elected by the 22 Kosovo communal organizations of the League of Communists as well as numerous guests will critically review the activity of over 90,000 communists of that province in the past 4 years and determine their future tasks.

The report entitled "The League of Communists of Kosovo in the Struggle for Further Development of Socialist Self-Management and for Political Stabilization of the Province" will be delivered by Veli Deva, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo. In connection with the forthcoming highest meeting of Kosovo communists, we carry the following Pristina Radio commentary prepared by Milorad Roganovic:

In the 13th Conference of the League of Communists of Kosovo which will be held in Pristina on 25 and 26 April will have to provide answers to many quite sensitive questions. First of all, it will have to answer the questions why the political and security situation in the province is still complex, despite the evident efforts of the League of Communists and other organized forces; why the process of ideological-political differentiation continues to progress slowly; how a more effective struggle can be waged against opportunists and silent and passive members; and how the chronically ailing Kosovo economy can be cured.

During the past year the League of Communists of Kosovo has made great efforts to solve all these problems. But the achieved results are still not equal to the efforts of communists, and therefore the most logical question which must be answered by the forthcoming highest gathering of Kosovo communists is the following: To what extent has verbalism, tolerated for many years, been overcome by the concrete and active struggle of communists in all communities? It will also have to answer this question, among other things, because -- as has been often stated -- the attempt at counterrevolution has been partly caused by the bad situation, the policy of hushing things up and opportunism also in the League of Communists of Kosovo itslef. This has provided considerable scope for an almost unhindered escalation of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. The energetic actions by the working people and citizens, members of all peoples and nationalities of this province headed by the League of Communists, have dealt a resolute blow to the enemy who is getting weaker and weaker from day to day.

However, the roots of nationalism and irredentism still have not been pulled out. Unless the responsible forces even more effectively come to grips with everything which feeds them, these roots might continue to develop Albanian nationalism and also start the growth of other nationalisms which are no less dangerous to the achievements of our revolution whose development requires a complete unity in all actions. Because of all this, the 13th conference of the League of Communists of Kosovo is expected to take a radical turn in the ways and methods of the struggle against nationalisms and all other deviations. This is also expected, among other things, because during the past year the struggle has been mainly waged against an enemy who has been publicly engaged in an offensive. The enemy has been suppressed but the more difficult part of the task still remains to be carried out. This more difficult part is the struggle against the enemy who has not publicly declared himself but who is hindering the actions of progressive forces in the province. The League of Communists is also certainly not yet immune to that, and thus the imperative task is to intensify the ideological differentiation among the ranks of the League of Communists itself.

The 13th Conference of the League of Communists of Kosovo is also expected to provide clearer directions for the recovery of the economic and the entire socioeconomic situation in the province. The Kosovo economy continues to show large losses which are caused to a great extent by subjective shortcomings.

VOJVODINA LC CONFERENCE CONCLUDES WORK 24 APR

Commission Reports Adopted

LD241500 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0802 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 24 Apr (TANJUG) -- At the beginning of today's plenary session of the 17th Conference of the League of Communists of Vojvodina in Novi Sad, hairman Vasa Milic informed the delegates that 262 greetings telegrams expressing a united wish for a successful work of the conference had been received.

The session unanimously determined the lists of candidates for membership of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina, the statutory and supervisory commissions of the League of Communists of Vojvodina, the LCY Central Committee and the commission for statutory questions of the LCY from the League of Communists of Vojvodina, as well as for the delegates to the 12th LCY Congress. Reports were then adopted on the work of the 4 commissions, in which 175 delegates spoke in the discussions and 78 submitted written observations.

The report by the commission for self-managing socioeconomic relations emphasizes that the delegates advocated increased engagement of communists in the building of socialist cohesion on the basis of LCY policy, the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor, and the strengthening of the position of the working class and working people in society and equality of nations and nationalities, republics and provinces. During a very lively debate, emphasis was put on the difficulties emanating from a very complex economic situation and on the way out of them.

The delegates confirmed the commitment to a faster development of the production of energy, food and raw materials and to the exchange of resources within the economy which will make possible more extensive exports and reduction of imports. The delegates energetically demand less unnecessary administration in all fields of economy, especially as regards exports. They are also firm in their demand for faster mechanization of Vojvodina agriculture, increased production of food and the construction of an irrigation system. All delegates, and especially the agricultural producers, consider that the League of Communists of Vojvodina must more resolutely advocate the organization and association of agricultural producers on a self-management basis.

The report by the commission for the development of the political system says that the discussion supported the assessments and aims indicated in the conference documents, especially in the report by the president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina.

The difficulties facing the delegate system were reviewed in a critical manner. Many participants in the discussion supported the assessment in the introductory report that "as far as further development of autonomy as the constitutive element of the Yugoslav federation and the integral part of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, is concerned, the League of Communists must seek the central area of its activity in the achievements of the socialist revolution, in the decisive role of associated labor and the working class, in the development of self-management and delegate relations, in a democratic and efficacious coordination of self-managing interests and in the constitutionally determined mutual relations in the implementation of the functions of each sociopolitical community." Togetherness of Yugoslavia and in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and full equality of nations and nationalities necessarily unite the class and the national aspects and are based on self-management and sovereignty of united workers, working people and citizens. As regards the development of intranational relations, it is stated that it is dynamic and meaningful and is reflected in the enrichment of equality of nations and nationalities. Brotherhood and unity and socialist togetherness of equal nations and nationalities have been strengthened on this basis. It was assessed that the League of Communists of Vojvodina and all organized socialist forces in the province are resolute in the actions of all-people's defense and social self-protection based on the decisions of the 11th LCY Congress.

Report of the Commission for the Development of the League of Communists and the Statutory Questions:

In the commission for the development of the League of Communists, ideopolitical and cadre training and statutory questions, there was firm conviction that without a united LCY it is not possible to achieve further development of self-management, equality, brotherhood and unity. Proceeding from this truth, the delegates advocate full affirmation, consistent implementation and enrichment of democratic centralism in the LCY.

The unity of thought and action in the League of Communists of Serbia, of which the League of Communists of Vojvodina is an integral part as an autonomous organization in the united League of Communists of Yugoslavia, excludes relations of subordination and majority rule, it was emphasized in the discussion in the commission. In the internal relations, contents and methods of ideopolitical work, it is necessary to develop responsibility and activity by membership and to encourage varied forms of communications, action links and cooperation between the organs of the League of Communists of Vojvodina and the League of Communist of Serbia in implementing the united LCY policy. Direct political responsibility of every communist as a precondition for ideological differentiation of the membership was also in the center of attention of the delegates. It was emphasized that those who act from anti-self-managing and antisocialist positions, who stain the moral personality of a communist and who are passive members and careerists have no place in the League of Communists.

The proposed changes and addenda to the Statue of the League of Communists of Vojvodina have been coordinated with the planned new provisions in the Statutes of the LCY and the League of Communists of Serbia. The considerable increase in the number of submissions, petitions and complaints between the two conferences show in their one way that the working people, citizens and communists do not wish to reconcile themselves to various forms of unself-managing decision making and behavior, the report by the commission of the conference of the League of Communists of Vojvodina for submissions and complaints states. The complaints demand the strengthening of responsibility of the self-management organs, leaderships and individuals. For various reasons, eight complaints were addressed to the 17th Conference of the League of Communists of Vojvodina.

The League of Communists must intensify the struggle on the entire ideological front and especially the direct responsibility for socialist contents and the humanistic orientation of cultural creativeness, states the report by the the commission the activity of the League of Communists in the field of education, upbringing, science and culture. The League of Communists cannot accept any abuse of freedom of any monopoly of mystification, nor can it agree to phenomena designed to undermine confidence in the forces and prospects of socialist self-management. Further strengthening is necessary of the socialist togetherness in Yugoslavia, Serbia and the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina on the bases of equality, brotherhood and unity, solidarity and reciprocity. There is an undoubted need for openness and permeation of all values in Yugoslavia.

The conditions for young people throughout the country to have undisturbed possibilities for continued education and equal rights to education must be created by agreement between the republics and provinces. The League of Communists must fight for every young person. The educational organizations have the task to enable young people to recognize and unmask every nationalism. Hostile irredentist activity and influence on the young in Kosovo, as well as other attempts of indoctrination from antiself-management positions, represent sufficient warning to all Yugoslavia.

The delegates then adopted the reports on the work by the four commissions and the reports on the work of the organs of the League of Communists of Vojvodina. The report on the work of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina and on the basic characteristics of the activity of the League of Communists of Vojvodina between the 16th and 17th conferences was unanimously adopted. The delegates also supported the reports by the supervisory commission and the commission for the statutory questions of the League of Communists of Vojvodina.

In continuation of the session, the conference relieved the members of the present Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina and of its statutory and supervisory commissions of their duties. After the break, the conference continued its work with the examination of conclusions of the 17th Conference of the League of Communists of Vojvodina. Mihalj Bognar, chairman of the commission, submitted his introductory report.

The delegates then unanimously adopted the conclusions on the tasks of the League of Communists of Vojvodina as a platform for activity of over 225,000 communists in the forthcoming 4-year period. The conference then adopted the changes and addenda to the Statute of the League of Communists of Vojvodina. The report was submitted by Slavko Veselinov, who explained the meaning of the changes. The conference then elected new members of the organs of the League of Communists of Vojvodina, members of the LCY organs from the League of Communists of Vojvodina and delegates to the 12th LCY Congress. The rapporteur of the election commission, Vera Aracic, informed the conference that of 527 delegates 526 voted for the new members of the organs of the League of Communists of Vojvodina. The guests and delegates of the 17th conference then sent a letter to the LCY Central Committee.

Bosko Krunic, hitherto president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina, made the closing speech at the 17th conference of the Vojvodina communists. After this, the choir of the music center of the Serbian National Theater sang the Internationale and every Yugoslav's song "Comrade Tito, We Swear By You" in which all conference participants joined in. The ensemble of the cultural-artistic society "Svetozar Markovic" then danced "Brankovo Kolo" in the large hall of the "Vojvodina" sports center in which many delegates and guests from all over the country also joined in. This brought to an end 3 days of fruitful work of the highest meeting of the Vojvodina communists.

Letter to LCY

LD240908 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0731 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Novi Sad, 24 Apr (TANJUG) -- The participants in the 17th Conference of the League of Communists of Vojvodina in Novi Sad sent the following letter to the LCY Central Committee at the end of their 3-day work session:

Unity and readiness of the communists, the working class, working people and all nations and nationalities of Vojvodina to struggle firmly along Tito's road for the further development of socialist self-management, equality, brotherhood and unity and socialist togetherness of all nations and nationalities, republics and provinces have been powerfully confirmed at this highest working meeting of the communists of Vojvodina as well as during the creative preparations for the meeting. The letter emphasizes the struggle for the further development and consistent implementation of the constitutional position, role and responsibility of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina as a constitutive element of the Yugoslav federation and an integral part of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, for the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization and strengthening of responsibility for our own development and the development of the entire Yugoslav community, as well as for the consolidation of security, independence and the further affirmation of the nonaligned foreign policy and reputation of our country in the world.

Aware of the complexity of problems and the long term character of tasks of the socioeconomic stabilization, we are united in the view that we can perform our role and responsibility for the further development of socialist self-management and for the implementation of the constitutional role and responsibility of the working man only by a comprehensive and creative engagement of the working people and all organized socialist forces and by strengthening collective work and personal and collective responsibility. Only thus, in keeping with the determined direction of development, can we successfully carry out our tasks by a stable increase in production, exports, productivity, income and standard of the working people, eliminate lack of coordination in the development and intensify through social accord and self-managing agreement making the processes of associating work and resources on income bases in the united Yugoslav economic area. In this, we see the way to the further strengthening of integration of the working class and political integration of our society on a self-management basis. We are convinced that with this activity we will best contribute to the entire action which the LCY, as a united revolutionary and democratic organization of the working class of our country, is leading for further development of our revolution on Tito's road, for the liberation of man and labor.

Conclusions Outlined

LD241434 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1126 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Novi Sad, 24 Apr (TANJUG) -- The strengthening of togetherness in the Yugoslav area, the creation of conditions for the functioning of economic laws and the united Yugoslav market, and the development of responsibility towards one's own development, as well as toward other workers and the social community as a whole, are only a few of the most important tasks of the Vojvodina communists in the implementation of economic stabilization and development of self-management in the forthcoming 4 years.

With its conclusions, the 17th Conference of the League of Communists of Vojvodina obligates the communists in this province to oppose more resolutely by their ideopolitical action all forms of group-ownership and private ownership behavior, levelling off of earnings, false solidarity, acquisition of income independently of the results of work and other phenomena of alienation of income from associated producer. In this respect, they must intensify the struggle against all resistance to self-management, the expression of statist-bureaucratic relations and the strengthening of the state role in the acquisition of income and expanded reproduction, especially as regards price.

Special place in the conclusions is given to self-managing transfo mation of agriculture and countryside. Faster development of agricultural production, especially industrial plants, livestock raising higher phases of processing of agricultural raw materials, is the correct road which will enable Vojvodina as well as our entire country to considerably increase the export of food. In order to implement this commitment, it is necessary to adopt measures of economic policy to elaborate further and ensure consistent application of the system of material balancing of production, social needs and exports and the contracting of production as an integral part of planning and linking in accordance with the income principles. Greater stability in production is directly connected with the functioning of the system of reserves and timely self-managing determination of prices and with the implementation of rights to income and foreign exchange compensation in case of a ban on exports and to participation in jointly earned foreign exchange by the tourist economy.

The training of youths for work and socialist self-management and their upbringing in the spirit of togetherness of the nations and nationalities of Vojvodina and Yugoslav patriotism represents and meaning of the reform of education and upbringing. Communists and others in the educational organizations must pay full attention to this.

Culture and creativeness have been and remain a permanent task of the Vojvodina communists. The development of national cultures and their mutual permeation, enrichment and joint development represent integral parts of equality, brotherhood and unity.

As in the discussion, the conclusions of the 17th Provincial Conference of the League of Communists of Vojvodina also give an exceptional place to the promotion of the political system. The starting point in this must be the interest of the working calss to manage the conditions and values of its work in a sovereign manner. The activity of the League of Communists of Vojvodina in the SAWP in the next 4 years will center the ideopolitical action on what constitutes daily life -- brotherhood and unity, the delegate system, collective work and democratic decisionmaking.

Social agreementmaking and democratic coordination of stances and interests represents the true way of struggle by the communists against the alienation of authority, usurpation of self-managing rights of the workers, bureaucratic and technocratic arbitrariness, undermining of socialist solidarity, integration, reciprocity of unity and togetherness and especially against localism and isolation within the municipalities.

The development of delegate relations is the road which ensures socialist self-managing togetherness in the Socialist Republic of Serbia as a composite self-managing sociopolitical community and state, as well as autonomy and equality of the province which is the constitutive element of Yugoslav federalism and within the Socialist Republic of Serbia, the adopted conclusions state. By its initiatives and engagement, the League of Communists of Vojvodina will struggle for a class approach to the questions of equality and togetherness of nations and nationalities of the republics and provinces and on this basis contribute to the strengthening of the economic power, brotherhood and unity, security and defense capability, independent position and nonalignment of the SFRY.

The League of Communists of Vojvodina especially insists on the responsibility of communists in the delegate bodies and organs of the federation for creative and antonomous engagement and implementation of the LCY policy, proceeding from authentic interests of the working people, nations and nationalities in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, socialist republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. On this basis, the delegations and delegates from Vojvodina in the Assembly of Yugoslavia will develop cooperation and coordinate interests with the delegates and delegations of the republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

The adopted conclusions also emphasize the obligations of the communists of this province uncompromisingly to struggle against all nationalism and chauvinism and their reasons and against the isolation of technobureaucratic and statist monopolies in the decisionmaking, group-like ownership behavior and politization of narrow interests which limit the right of the working people to self-management and achievement of national equality. In this connection, their task is also to contribute to the strengthening of the entire social prevention and to a more efficacious functioning of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection which is the integral part of our political system.

In order to be able to implement all these tasks contained in the conclusions, every member of the League of Communists of Vojvodina and every party organization must at the same time devotedly work on their own improvement, ideopolitical training and consistent application of the statute, especially as regards the provision on collective work and democratic centralism.

Krunic Closing Speech

LD241200 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1012 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Novi Sad, 24 Apr (TANJUG) -- The readiness of communists, the working class and working people, nations and nationalities to struggle by all means to Tito's road for further social development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, the SFRY and the Socialist Republic of Serbia and for consistent implementation of tasks adopted by the conference has been powerfully confirmed in a constructive, creative and democratic atmosphere, emphasized Bosko Krunic, former president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina, in his closing speech.

A large number of delegates and guests have shown by their direct participation in the conference work the readiness of the communists, the working class and working people, nations and nationalities in Vojvodina to struggle for the further development of socialist togetherness in the province, Yugoslavia and the Socialist Republic of Serbia on the basis of our program commitments, the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor, as well as for the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization as a condition of faster material and overall social transformation and for the further consolidation of the independent and nonaligned position of Yugoslavia in the world.

It is exceptionally important that rich experience is used in the work of our organizations and that further breakthrough is achieved in the strengthening of national equality.

It is necessary to foster and develop sensitivity toward any phenomena of nationalism and openly and sharply oppose them. Full readiness and high consciousness have been manifested here about all these tasks. This readiness has also been confirmed by a wealth of creative ideas and proposals for our future work and action, as well as by the faith in our own forces and ideopolitical unity which was so powerfully reflected in our work and in numerous messages to the conference. In order to go forward more successfully, we must work more and better, be in the front ranks of struggle, strengthen the responsibility toward work as an economic and ethical demand for increased production, productivity, exports and income, rational business operations, associating of work and resources, division of labor and specialization on the united Yugoslav market, free activity and observation of economic laws, distribution according to work and results of work and increased standard of living of all our working peoples. Let us declare war on verbosity and opportunism. During the worst tests, our party implemented its role because it was a party of action. This is its essential, Tito characteristic. A powerful unity of communists of Vojvodina has been manifested here about all essential questions of policy.

The times demand exceptional responsibility, seriousness and personal example by members of the League of Communists. We must show ideological determination and consistency. Anyone who is not prepared to do this cannot remain in the League of Communists. Criticism by the working class and working people will help in this respect. They will have confidence in us for only as long as we are up to our tasks. I am convinced that other comrades from the LCY Central Committee and the League of Communists from the republics and the Province of Kosovo, whom I thank on behalf of all of us for their participation in the work of our conference, are also convinced about the firm determination of the Vojvodina communists to contribute on Tito's road and, together with all communists of Yugoslavia, to the strengthening of socialist togetherness on the bases of equality, reciprocity and solidarity and implementation of the constitutional role of the working man and associated labor.

Provincial Committee Elected

LD241904 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1900 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Novi Sad, 24 Apr (TANJUG) -- The 17th Conference of the League of Communists of Vojvodina in Novi Sad elected a new provincial committee of 113 members. Members of the new provincial committee are:

Karlo Ador, Telena Arcon, Radoslav Bajcic, Milan Bajkin, Zdravko Mandic, Zivan Berisavljevic, Zivko Blagojev, Mihalj Bognar, Branislav Sugarski, Mirca Bundra, Snezana Cvetkovic, Nikola Ciric, Lazar Covic, Ljubomir Cabrilo, Miladin Cepic, Jelena Ceslaevic, Dr Josip Cikos, Ljubomir Cupic, Djordje Deretic, Jarmila Dobromirov, Jenko Drca, Marko Djuricin, Sredoje Erdeljan, Adam Fizesan, Stanka Francelj, Miroslav Francuski, Todor Gavrilov, Istvan Gombos, Stevo Grubjasic, Katalin Hajnal, Elene Hrcek, Rudolf Jontovic, Viktor Jurcak, Ljubica Kapler, Velimir Karanfilovski, Bogdan Kavazovic, Mile Klepic, Stipan Kopilovic, Jevrem Kostic, Branko Kovacev, Bosko Krunic, Janko Kukic, Ester Lalic, Dr Branka Lazic, Djordje Ledjenac, Steva Lekic, Ivan Loknar, Dragan Majstorovic, Dr Milan Mali, Zivan Marelj, Dragomir Marjanovic, Zivan Milekic, Vasa Milic, Vera Milosavljevic, Spasa Milosavljev, Radivoj Misljenovic, Jozef Molnar-Cikos, Istvan Molnar, Mariora Nan, Stana Niksic, Ana Otradovic, Miklos Olajos-Nadj, Bosko Ostojic, Petar Ostojin, Lajos Pal, Olga Pandovski, Slavko Parac, Djura Pavlov, Tobor Pazaver, Kalman Ratkovic, Jelena Pilic, Dusan Popovic, Rade Popovic, Marko Prankic, Jovanka Radic, Karlo Radnic, Milenko Radovanov, Ljubisa Rackov, Petar Ralbovski, Dr Atila Sam, Vladimir Siladji, Milorad Slavnic, Radomir Stepanovic, Sreta Stanjic, Ljubisa Stankov, Dr Bogoljub Stankovic, Dragoljub Stoiljkovic, Djordje Stojsic, Nikola Stojsin, Istvan Sarosi, Vasilije Silic, Jozef (?Simon), Branko Skoric, Milan Skrbic, Dr Stevan Sogorov, Milovan Sogorov, Janos Takaric, Bogdan Tankosic, Biserka Tomic, Dusanka Uzelac, Miklos Vajda, Gizela Varga, Ondrej Varga, Silard Varosi, Slavko Veselinov, Marica Vidakovic, Pavle Vizi, Predrag Vladislavljevic, Ivan Vracaric, Stojan Vranesevic, Vidosava Vujnovic, Radovan Vukasinovic and Mirjana Zavrsek.

The conference also elected a 21-member statutory commission and a 15-member supervisory commission of the Vojvodina League of Communists.

The following were elected as members of the LCY Central Committee from the Vojvodina League of Communists: Dusan Alimpic, Erzebat Balazevic, Pal Benak, Dusan Bogdanov, Marko Djuricin, Nikola Kmezic, Bosko Krunic, Nandor Major, Zivko Marceta, Peter Matic, Dusan Popovic, Radovan Vlajkovic, Bosko Vukov, Silvija Zugic-Rijavec. The president of the provincial committee of the Vojvodina League of Communists is ex officio the 15th member.

Rudi Sova was elected member of the Commission for Statutory Questions of the League of Communists from the Vojvodina League of Communists. The Vojvodina representative on the LCY Supervisory Commission is ex officio the president of the Commission for Statutory Questions of the Vojvodina League of Communists.

The 17th Conference of the Vojvodina League of Communists elected 40 delegates for the 12th LCY Congress.

Presidium, President Elected

LD241634 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1348 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Novi Sad, 24 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Vojvodina League of Communists Provincial Committee at its first meeting with its new composition, held immediately after the 17th Vojvodina League of Communists Conference, ended, elected Marko Djuricin (106 votes -- unanimous) as president of the Vojvodina League of Communists Provincial Committee with a 1-year mandate.

The Vojvodina League of Communists Provincial Committee also elected a 13-member Presidium composed of Zivan Berisavljevic (106 votes), Mihalu Bognar (106 votes), Marko Djuricin (105 votes), Katalin Hajnal (105 votes), Stipan Kopolovic (104 votes), Basko Krunic (105 votes), Istvan Milnar (105 votes), Dusan Popovic (104 votes), Sreta Stajic (106 votes), Djordje Stojsic (106 votes), Vasilije Silic (105 votes), Milovan Sogorov (105 votes), and Slavko Veselinov (105 votes).

Having thanked the committee for the election, President Djuricin said that there was no need for him to speak of the tasks which await the Vojvodina League of Communists Provincial Committee because Bosko Krunic in his summarization expressed everything that must be borne in mind in building our society on the foundations which we have laid together with Comrade Tito. Djuricin expressed the conviction that the newly-elected Vojvodina League of Communists Provincial Committee will proceed from the collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility and that it will make every effort to carry out its tasks, supplemented with the tasks of the Ninth Serbian League of Communists Congress and of the 12th LCY Congress.

At the session, the Presidium of the Vojvodina League of Communists Provincial Committee, with Marko Djuricin in the chair elected Sreta Stajic as secretary of the Presidium with a 2-year mandate.

Eight executive secretaries of the Presidium of the Vojvodina League of Communist Provincial Committee were also elected with a 4-year mandate. They are: Janko Drca, Sredoje Erdeljan, Miroslav Francuski, Todor Gavrilov, Stevan Grubjezic, Vera Milosavljevic, Miklos Olajos-Nadj and Ondrej Varga.

MORE MATERIALS ON LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

Vlaskalic Address

AU251746 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Apr 82 pp 7, 8

[Report on speech by Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina, at the discussion at the 26th Session of the LCY Central Committee in Belgrade on 20 April]

[Text] I was asked to speak in connection with a part of Comrade Dusan Petrovic's speech in the discussion.

I am speaking in connection with that part in which it is possible to discern certain associations of a great ideopolitical character, in connection with the discussion on relations in the Socialist Republic of Serbia which was held at a session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia at the end of last year and the beginning of this year, Tihomir Vlaskalic said.

As is known to all members of the LCY Central Committee, as well as to all our public, at the end of the year we held a session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia at which, on the basis of the LCY Central Committee conclusions, we discussed relations within the Socialist Republic of Serbia in connection with the implementation of the Constitution and the constitutional decisions. Following a 3-day session, on 13 January we held the next session at which we unitedly adopted conclusions.

In my view, the conclusions of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia are our common and sufficiently broad and long-term, as well as sufficiently short-term orientation and platform for further work on working out relations based on the Constitution in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and on this basis to strengthen togetherness in our republic. I believe that now our task is also to patiently and persistently work on implementing these relations. The past few months demonstrate that the conclusions of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, as well as the conclusions of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina, play a positive and encouraging role, and that they encourage work and the search for solutions in a number of fields which are emphasized and included in the conclusions, for instance, in the field of national defense, in the field of internal affairs, in the field of education, particularly higher education, in the field of planning and so forth.

We will soon submit an exhaustive report to the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia showing what has been done in the work to implement the conclusions since the session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia. Naturally, one cannot say today that everything is in order in the relations in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and that milk and honey are already flowing. However, one can also not say that the tendency is toward new intensifications of tension and complications. Besides, no one has the right to do this and to act in this way, and the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia would also not allow this. Least of all can one say that what is involved is an attempt at turning to the national policy of the past. I want to reject this thesis, insofar as it refers to the leadership of the League of Communists of Serbia, completely.

The position of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia is and has remained to continue work on realizing, and further work on implementing the conclusions, therefore, on building and strengthening the togetherness in our republic on the constitutional foundations. Accordingly, instead of generalized appraisals, which I reject, I appeal that we all join in work and make our contribution to further stabilizing and developing our relations in the Socialist Republic of Serbia on the basis of the Constitution, and thus to make our contribution to strengthening togetherness and stabilization; that is, throughout the country.

I have considered that it is my duty as president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia to inform the LCY Central Committee about this.

Dragosavac Closing Speech

LD232330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1342 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Apr (TANJUG) -- Following the very broad discussion of ideopolitical questions held at the 26th LCY Central Committee session Dr Dusan Dragosavac said in his closing speech:

The subject of current ideopolitical questions which is on the agenda today is very topical. The problems which have been raised are serious.

The discussion, for example, of the foreign exchange system has also evoked here polemics similar to the polemic in the Assembly -- and also anger on the part of some comrades. We must be careful, when self-management principles are being stressed, not in fact to have a partial interest in mind. In relation to the seriousness of the problems in the world and in our society we should mention an old rule which Lenin also used to mention, and that is that anger is not good in politics, though serious social problems do admittedly demand the decisiveness, consistency and the organizational-political capability of one party and one leadership on the course of the revolution's implementation. However, at the same time we must approach these problems soberly, the more so as they are very serious. This also applies to the questions which evoked a certain polemic in our discussion today.

As to the informing or noninforming of the public in connection with the situation which has arisen over the foreign exchange law and the problem of foreign exchange, I can say that on the basis of consultations with comrades from the economy and banks and with other people, particularly from the national bank, I have been informed that through the raising of the interest rate for the period from the adoption of the resolution for 1982 to the present day we will have to pay $500 million more than was envisaged by the plan for this year. This is a serious problem: how to ensure foreign exchange without disturbing current reproduction and at the same time supplying the population, and in particular those basic needs which take priority. In my view we have not all understood to a sufficient extent the seriousness of the crisis in the world and the commitments and all the consequences which follow from this. Of course, the problem is also how to overcome this. The basic question is how to secure a greater inflow of foreign exchange, primarily through exports. Here, too, we must make the greatest effort. However, nor is it unimportant in the present situation to reduce decisively everything which we must give up and which burdens the balance of payments with foreign countries, particularly in the sphere of the import of equipment and the consumption of nongoods.

I believe there is no need to convince ourselves that we have great reserves in the exploitation of capacities, better work organization and rationality. However, I also believe we have great reserves in saving in various forms. It is quite certain that we will have to reduce more decisively expenditure on equipment and on what amounts to investment, regardless of the fact that we know the significance of this turn in investment and that it is a double-edged sword; but we also know that at the present moment all this clearly cannot be. I will not be saying anything new when I remind this Central Committee that in the League of Communists program we wrote that nothing we have achieved is sacred to the extent that it could not be surpassed by something better. As you know, hitherto we have not altered the program because it is a document which still provides the bases and directions of our overall movement to the extent that there is no need for change. It is a well known fact, however, that in the seventies there were attempts to alter the program from other positions. We rightly refused to do so then, regardless of the fact that, as we were all aware then and still are today, certain things in that document had been surpassed.

In contrast to this, we have altered the Constitution several times. We have adopted the Law on Associated Labor, which we have called the "little constitution," the "workers' constitution," the "charter of self-management," and so forth. In my view this document will remain relevant for a long time to come and important in its direction and basic orientation. On the basis of the LCY program, the Constitution, the law on associated labor and the congress documents, both previous ones and the ones we will adopt, we can develop our socialist self-management, our production relations and the revolution as a whole. When we tell some people that we will not alter the Constitution or the Law on Associated Labor this is because this was a demand to change what is the essence of our system. We are talking here about advocates of changing the social character of the ownership of the means of production, by opening up room either for bourgeois ownership or state ownership.

Though we are aware that we have not yet overcome either one or the other -- or the third: group ownership elements -- as communists we will never give in to demands that in our program and Constitution we change the bases of our system, which is based on social ownership of the means of production. This is a matter in our self-management which we continued to work out and finally developed in the association of labor, that association of direct producers in the construction of socialism. The goal of all this is to overcome the class society. We are now overcoming it from the positions of the historical interest of the working class and on them consolidating the equality of our nations and nationalities and our brotherhood and unity. In our present situation it is worth reminding ourselves that at the 11th LCY Congress, Comrades Tito and Kardelj warned that we were still a class society -- like the world as a whole -- and how we should conduct ourselves in view of this.

As regards the foreign exchange law I believe this should be a matter of normal self-management procedure. By this I mean that it is quite understandable that when the material interests of individual provinces and republics are at issue they should coordinate them through the interrepublican committees in the Federal Executive Council and the Assembly and other bodies and that the different standpoints, as the result of different interests, should be coordinated. As we are a class society we have diverse class interests, including others outside the working class ones. Here we know what the ideological and other methods of struggle are. It is no good -- and merely creates difficulties over coordination -- when an inflexible stand is adopted in any republic or province and the delegations have insufficient room or possibilities for making a contribution to the coordination on the basis of a recognition of all the relevant facts. This would, for instance, help the Federal Executive Council, as an organ of the SFRY Delegate Assembly, adopt solutions on the bases of the Constitution. Difficulties arise here.

The League of Communists, however, does not resolve these questions. Through its Central Committee it is fighting for communists to be more consistent in the solving of problems through the delegate system and through the self-management procedure and for them to be sensitive not only to the interests of a particular environment, a particular republic or province, but also to the interests of the entire country.

Today we have raised many ideological questions so that through a battle of opinions we might arrive at the best solutions. However, it is more advisable for everyone to speak on his own behalf because it is not objective to make a stand on behalf of some narrow environment, be it a province or a republic. No one of us has prior to this assembled the republic or province or anyone else at some forum to state or put forward the most credible standpoints. If we fail to bear this in mind the question arises of whether the LCY Central Committee will be able to carry out its tasks properly. It is a pity that we did not have more open and critical discussions earlier. The subject of today's probably demanded and still demands even more discussions. On the eve of a congress it is normal for open discussions to be held and better solutions to be sought through comradely discussions.

In this connection when someone raises the question of self-management then we must say decisively that we will not make any concessions or compromises. And second, there is no part of Yugoslavia, regardless of whether it is developed or less developed, where self-management is more suited or less suited. It is the vital interest not only of the working class as the bearer of historical interest but also of all other working people. It is the only alternative.

That there are people opposed to self-management is indisputable. Not only would I say that there are people opposed to self-management but also that our conduct is not always exactly carefully weighed or self-management in nature. The delegate system is new and still finding its feet. There is a discrepancy between the needs and possibilities.

I would say that in comparison with the rest of the world in this difficult situation we are overcoming the problems more easily than many others precisely because of self-management and despite all the weaknesses which we are noting. Our system withstands them in its entirety. We should not, of course, play around with certain things. We are getting into realistic limits for the realization of our economic policy very slowly and with great difficulty. Many tasks await us here...

We are approaching the 12th Congress. It is along these lines that we must more solidly and speedily solve certain problems in the economic, ideological, political and organizational spheres. The congress will be all the more successful for it.

SERBIAN ASSEMBLY CONSIDERS KOSOVO EMIGRATION

Ckrebic Speech

LD231944 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Apr (TANJUG) -- The inadequate use of all potentials of the economy of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia, coupled with effects of general trends in the world economy has resulted in a slowdown of the economic growth off this republic. This was noted today by President of the Assembly of Serbia Dusan Ckrebic. However, despite all this, exports have increased by 67 percent, imports by only 8 percent and the coverage of imports by exports has risen from 67 to 83 percent, which is a considerable success. The Assembly of Serbia today discussed the [words indistinct] the Republic of Serbia which includes two autonomous provinces, Kosovo and Vojvodina. The president of the Assembly noted significant economic progress in the Province of Vojvodina where resolute efforts are being made to overcome its one-sided economic structure. Vojvodina, formerly known as an entirely agricultural region, has developed [words indistinct] to these efforts chemical industry and modern industrial production and has established production links with enterprises throughout the country.

In reference to the Province of Kosovo, Ckrebic noted that it is necessary to make further efforts to change the inadequate structure of the province's economy. Kosovo, currently at the centre of the attention of the Yugoslav public because of the past nationalist and irredentist disorders and provocations, will allow no compromise with the groups endangering the fundamental ideological and social orientation of Yugoslav society, Ckrebic said. Ckrebic assessed as useful past debates and open discussions during which different views have been confronted in the republican and provincial assemblies. As a result of these discussions, (?many misunderstandings) have been cleared and the foundations of togetherness strengthened, Ckrebic said.

Emigration Issue

LD232138 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1750 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Apr (TANJUG) -- Delegates to all three chambers of the Assembly of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia today (?adopted) conclusions regarding the migration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the Autonomous Province of Kosovo. The province, which is a part of the republic, was last year scene of anti-Yugoslav [word indistinct] and activities by Albanian nationalists and irredentists. The chief point of departure in preparing the conclusions was the stand that they should be a document of a more lasting nature and constitute the basis of future long-term activities in the struggle to halt the migration caused by (?irredentist) pressure and to consolidate the [words indistinct] situation in Kosovo.

In an extensive debate that preceded the adoption of the conclusions, delegates to the Assembly of Serbia agreed on the need for taking urgent, energetic and concrete measures aimed at achieving a lasting solution to the problem of the migration of the Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and eliminating its effects. In adopting the conclusions, delegates pointed out the need for considering the possibility of providing a just compensation to all citizens who had moved out of Kosovo and been forced in one way or another to sell their property below its actual value.

Delegates also proposed that the Assembly of Yugoslavia too deal with the problem of migration. The Assembly of Serbia also undertook to oversee the implementation of the conclusions in direct cooperation with the Provincial Assembly of Kosovo.

Kosovo Objection

LD232136 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1311 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Apr (TANJUG) -- After 2 hours of discussion delegates of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia have finished considering item four on the agenda: the proposed conclusions on the causes of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo.

The discussion took such a long time because the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo demanded that Paragraph No 11 of the conclusions be omitted. Paragraph No 11 instructs the commission for constitutional questions to consider -- within the framework of the already initiated preparation of the analysis of the achievement of unity and of the constitutional position of the Socialist Republic of Serbia -- the need for any possible changes in and additions to the laws and regulations which are applied on a uniform basis throughout the territory of the republic. This primarily concerns the law on internal affairs and the criminal code, as well as the initiative to amend federal laws on criminal proceedings and the law on legal procedure.

The delegates of all three chambers adopted the proposed conclusions on the causes of the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and adopted Paragraph No 11 of the conclusions as a separate conclusion.

More on Session

AU241500 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 23 Apr 82

[From "At the Center of Attention" program]

[Excerpts] Tonight in our "At the Center of Attention" program, we carry extensive excerpts from the Serbian Assembly's discussion on the report on the work of the Serbian Presidency, Assembly and Executive Council in the last 4 years. We will also report on the conclusions adopted following the discussion on the report on the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. Dusan Mitic, Mirjana Trajkovic, Momcilo Boskovic and Zivojin Jerotijevic report:

The discussion on the Serbian Assembly's conclusions on the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins was expected with special interest. The Chamber of Communes and the Socio-political Chamber adopted the conclusions without any major discussions. The Chamber of Associated Labor discussed the conclusions more extensively. The view was expressed in that chamber that the conclusions do not reflect the essence of the discussion at the 2 March session of the Serbian Assembly. But that chamber also adopted the conclusions at the end; one vote was cast against the conclusions. The longest discussion was held about the disputed Paragraph No 11 of the conclusions which stipulated that the commission for constitutional questions should consider the need for possible amendments to the appropriate laws and other regulations which are implemented in a unified manner in the entire republic, that is, such laws as the law on internal affairs, the criminal code and others.

As a matter of fact, a working group of the Kosovo Assembly requested that Paragraph No 11 be deleted from the conclusions because, as was explained, it is not directly connected with the problems of emigration. The delegates of all three chambers adopted the request. Nevertheless, it was decided that a Paragraph No 11 should be adopted as a separate conclusion because, as it was explained, the Serbian Assembly cannot renounce its obligation and constitutional responsibility to concern itself with the issues of unified legislation. As was stated, it is bound to this, among other things, also by the conclusions of the December plenary session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia.

We also single out for this report tonight the main accents from the statement by Sudan Ckrebic, president of the Serbian Assembly, at the session of the Sociopolitical Chamber. Today, the most important thing is to stop the emigration by resolute measures in Kosovo, Serbia and Yugoslavia, Ckrebic said. It must be emphasized, Ckrebic added, that we are not reacting in this manner because what is involved are the pressures against the Serbs and Montenegrins. We would react to any gross violations of constitutional rights regardless of the part of Yugoslavia involved. Emigration is not only problem of Serbia and Kosovo. It is a problem of the entire Yugoslav federation. For this reason, Ckrebic stressed, the request in the conclusions that the SFRY Assembly also discuss the problem of emigration must be strongly supported. According to the president of the Serbian Assembly, this problem must be discussed by other leaderships also, including primarily the LCY Central Committee Presidium which must determine whether the Central Committee should also discuss the problem of emigration in view of its general Yugoslav character.

The following are extensive excerpts from the conclusions adopted by all three chambers of the Serbian Assembly today:

The emigration of Serbs and Montengrins from Kosovo, which has continued for a long time and has become especially pronounced since the 1968 irredentist demonstrations and last year's counterrevolutionary events, is a reflection of the entire social atmosphere prevalent in the province and, to a great extent, a consequence of pressures from the Albanian nationalists and irredentists aimed at creating an ethnically pure Kosovo. It is necessary urgently and energetically to take all the necessary measures and initiate all the necessary activities to halt the emigration; however, a lasting solution to this problem and the elimination of its consequences are only possible within the framework of a total stabilization of the sociopolitical relations in the province. It is necessary as soon as possible to eliminate the causes of emigration, halt the emigration, provide security, an unhindered life together and equality for all peoples and nationalities in Kosovo and to create the necessary conditions for the return of those who emigrated under pressure, if they want to return.

The conclusions point out that the Serbian Assembly fully supports the organs, the organized socialist forces and all working people and citizens of Kosovo who are resolutely struggling to overcome all problems produced by the counterrevolutionary activities of nationalists and irredentists and, within this context, to solve the problem of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. The further development of self-management is of vital importance for a lasting solution to the emigration problem. The self-managing organs and sociopolitical organizations in Kosovo must review the implementation of the employment policy and the rights and obligations in working relations, determine the occurrences of abuse and take all the necessary measures to eliminate all unlawfulness and irregularities which, in this sphere, have influenced and can influence the emigration of the Serbian and Montengrin people. In the sphere of education, training, culture and physical training, it is necessary to energetically eliminate all the causes of resulting in hostile indoctrination, the conclusions point out.

To insure complete personal and property security and eliminate the psychosis of fear and mistrust and occurrences of anarchy, all organs of authority, justice, internal affairs and administration as a whole must act in their daily work in accordance with the Constitution and laws and take in time, energetically and responsibly, the necessary measures within the framework of their constitutional and legal authority in order to suppress and prevent all forms of pressure. The assemblies of the sociopolitical communities must reexamine the work of the organs of administration and especially the work of the organs of internal affairs and justice and determine the specific responsiblity of and take the necessary political and legal measures against those organs, organizations and individuals who are found to have contributed with their unconscientious, irresponsible and unlawful work to forced emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. The conclusions point out the obligation of the justice organs to examine all cases of superannuation of criminal prosecution, the cases of failures to carry out valid decisions of courts and possible cases of disappearance of items connected with criminal, litgation and other proceedings and determine the responsibility of and take measures against individuals responsible for failures and omissions.

The constitutional courts of Kosovo, Serbia and Yugoslavia must play an important role in eliminating these phenomena which violate equality in Kosovo and the freedoms, rights and duties of the individual and citizen determined by Yugoslavia's Constitution. It is the duty of these courts, in all such instances, to initiate the proceedings to examine and determine the constitutionality and legality of the individual regulations and general self-managing acts. Immediate steps must be taken to investigate the possibilities for just compensation to all those citizens who have sold their property, under various pressures, below the real value.

In accordance with the conclusions of the 18th session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, this document further says, it is necessary to continuously develop the broadest cooperation between the republican and provincial organs and organizations in reporting and in information exchange on all issues of mutual interest. In the future also, the information media must continue to significantly contribute with constructive and critical reporting to the struggle of the progressive forces in Kosovo to build self-managing togetherness, strengthen brotherhood and unity and solve the emigration problem. The province's information media must play a particularly significant role in informing the public.

The Serbian Assembly, in cooperation with the Kosovo Assembly and through the appropriate competent organs, will constantly monitor the implementation of the conclusions. It will review their implementation by the end of this year. The Serbian Assembly proposes to Yugoslavia's Assembly that it should discuss the problem of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, in view of its seriousness and great political importance for the entire country and, within its jurisdiction, take the necessary measures to solve this problem more quickly, the conclusions adopted at the sessions of the chambers of the Serbian Assembly emphasize.

KOSOVO LC OFFICIAL HOTI VIEWS HOSTILE ACTIVITY

AU242012 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Muharem Bacaj interview with Becir Hoti, executive secretary of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo; date, place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] In the past, the conclusions of the League of Communists of Kosovo have not been fulfilled in many spheres of activity. Is this not perhaps the reason for an insufficiently developed self-management and for a stagnation in Kosovo's development?

[Answer] In our ideological-political activity so far, especially on the basis of the political platform of the LCY Central Committee and the action program of the League of Communists of Kosovo, we have comprehensively analyzed the conditions, circumstances and consequences of the hostile activities from the Albanian nationalist and irredentist positions. We have seen that Albanian nationalism and irredentism were promoted by many shortcomings connected with the stagnation in self-management, by a strengthening of bureaucratism, and by our inconsistencies and opportunism in implementing the clear LCY policy, the Constitution and our laws. And thus I think that it is now clear to everyone that, in addition to unmasking the enemy and unmasking his goals and slogans, the basic orientation or one of the basic orientations of the struggle against hostile activities must be a direct struggle to strengthen constitutionality, lawfulness and responsibility for implementing the adopted LCY policy and to strengthen socialist self-management.

VIKTOR AVBELJ ELECTED SLOVENE PRESIDENT 14 APR

LD160142 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0909 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Ljubljana, 15 Apr, (TANJUG) -- Viktor Avbelj was elected yesterday president of the Republican Presidency of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Slovenia. The president and Presidency members were elected by delegates of all assemblies of Slovene municipalities in the second elections round. At the same time, Slovene delegates were elected to the Federal Chamber of the Assembly of Yugoslavia and to the Sociopolitical Chamber of the Republican Assembly of Slovenia.